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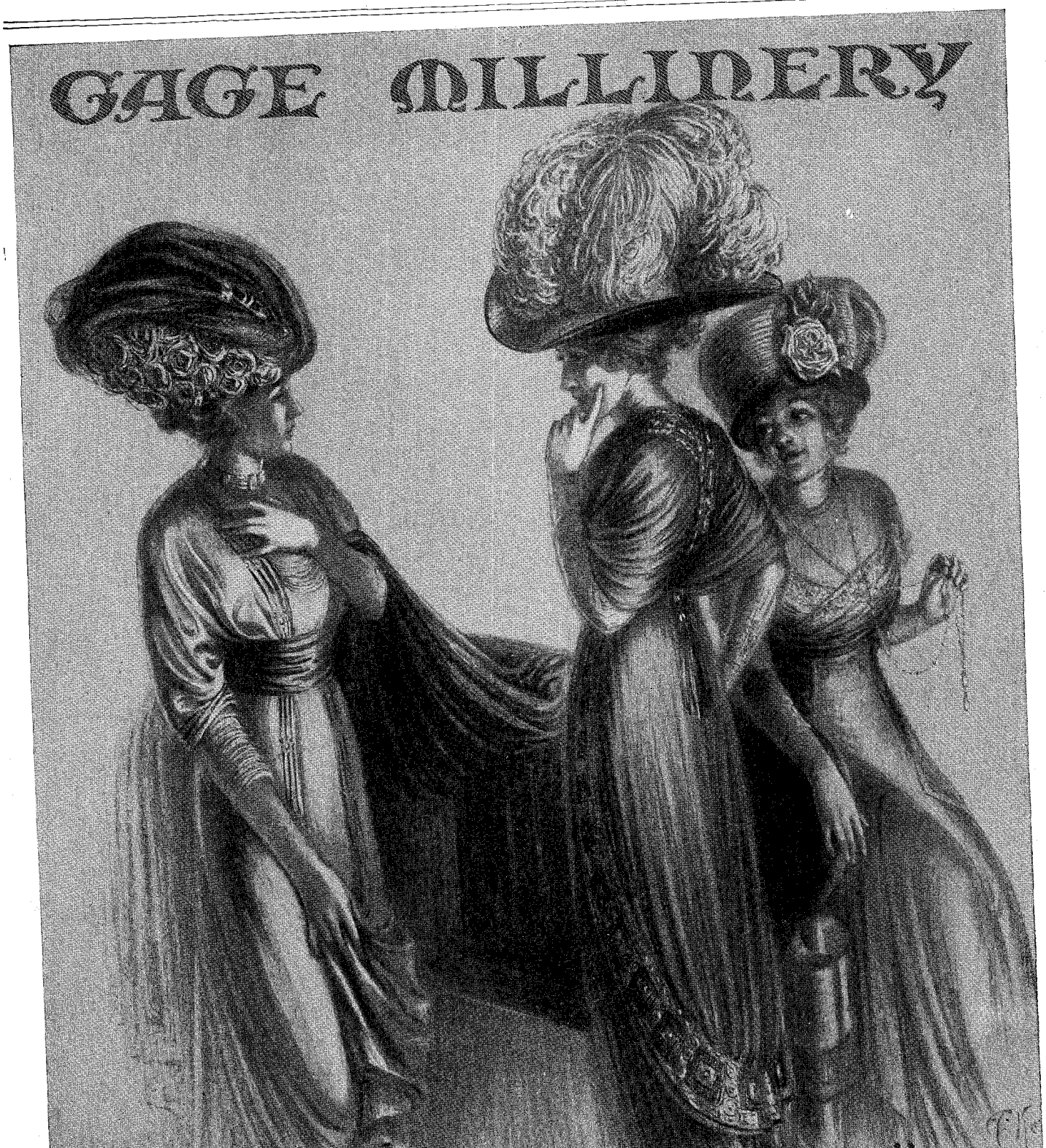

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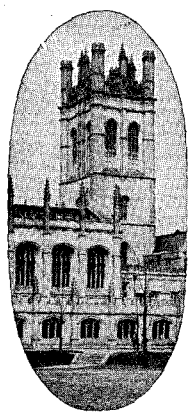

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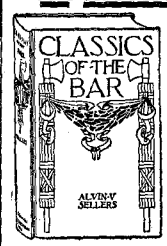

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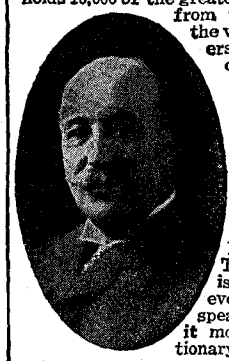

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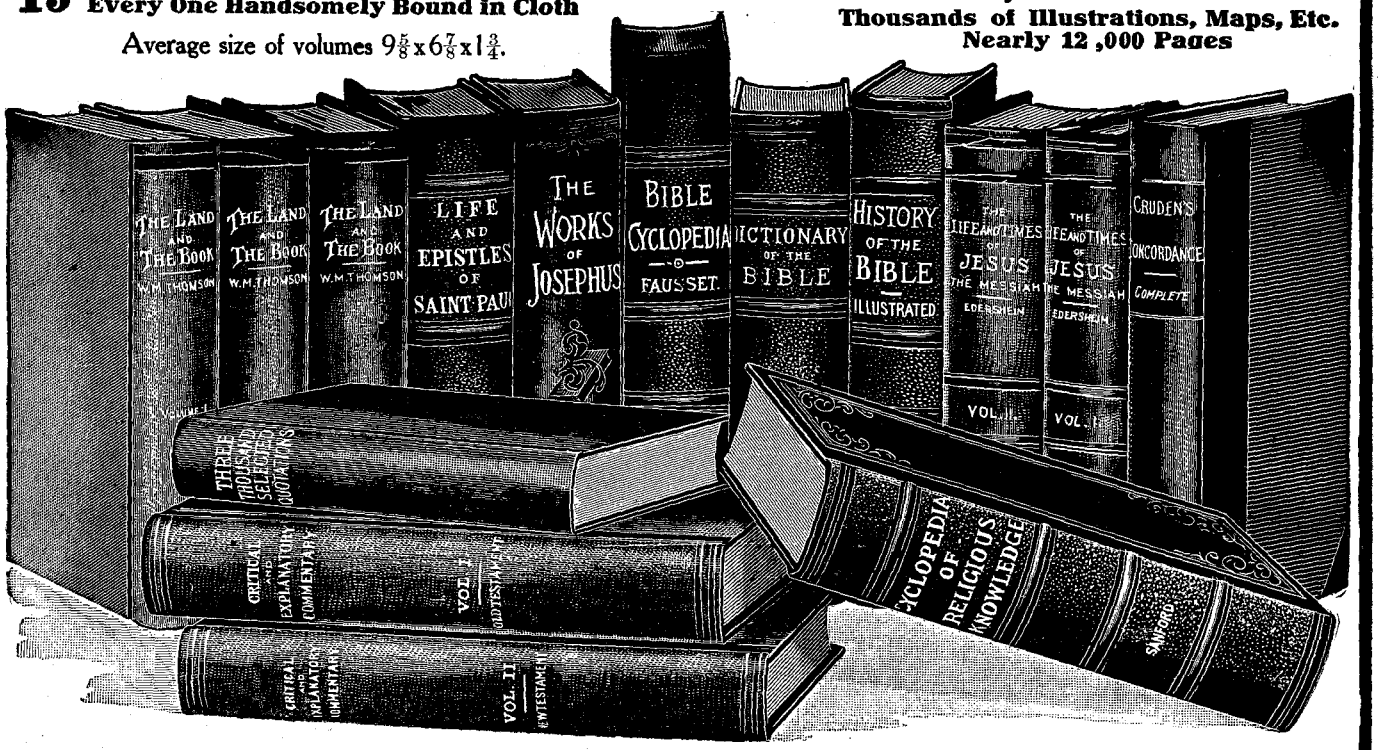

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

POLITICS IN PHILADELPHIA'S STRIKE

"TO sympathize with a strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company seems to be the only form of moral indignation of which the civic consciousness of Philadelphia is capable." Such is the cold comment of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) upon the riots that for a time paralyzed the transit facilities of the City of Brotherly Love; for *The Tribune*, in common with other papers of different political affiliations, finds in the notorious misgovernment of Philadelphia by the Republican ring, the basic cause of the labor strife which has afflicted that city.

Aside from repeating that "the issue of law and order transcends all others," and advising that children be kept off the streets, most of the Philadelphia papers have contented themselves with reporting details of the conflict, summing up the losses, and somewhat guardedly presenting the immediate causes of the trouble.

A similar strike of trolley employees for higher wages was settled last June through the intervention of James McNichol, Republican leader, who feared the effect of the trouble upon the election then approaching. Since this agreement, which was to have expired June 1, 1910, both sides, it is said, have been preparing for another struggle. At recent conferences the men demanded higher pay and opposed the employment of members of a new union, which they declare was secretly organized by the traction company for the purpose of fighting their own union, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Finally, the company dismissed many men—173, according to its own statement—on the ground of dishonesty or evasion of duty. The strikers, however, declare that these men were discharged solely because of their prominence and activity in the union.

The ousting of these men appears to have been the immediate cause of the strike order, tho the wage question is also involved. Of the 7,000 men employed by the company, a majority—4,000 say the traction officials, 6,200 say the strike leaders—immediately obeyed the order to quit work. In the rioting that followed, it is estimated that within four days 3 persons were killed, 375 injured, 500 arrested, 7 cars were burned, 841 cars were wrecked or disabled, and the company lost property worth $100,000, while its business loss is figured at $300,000. Further complications have seemed imminent in the threats of John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, to declare a general strike in all trades allied with those of the car-men, tho C. O. Pratt, leader of the traction employees, has opposed such a move save as a last resort.

The Philadelphia police, even with the assistance of 4,000 special deputies, were unable to cope with the situation, and the 200 State Fencibles who were called into service proved worse than useless, and Mayor Reyburn was compelled to call in the celebrated State constabulary to preserve order. Discussing the situation with a directness which does not characterize the Philadelphia press as a whole, *The North American* wastes little sympathy on the contending parties, and commiserates only that innocent bystander, the public. "Not since election day last November," says *The North American*, "has there been such open and wide-spread lawlessness throughout the city." We read further:

"The interests which figure in the present trouble are largely the same as those of the former conflict in the fall election. Then city officials, policemen, the traction company, and a large portion of those who are now strike sympathizers fought side by side for the same cause, against the public interest. This time city officials, police, and the traction company are arrayed against thousands of strike sympathizers who were alined with them last November.

"The public now, as it was then, is the chief sufferer, but looks on with remarkable indifference.

"The point of view of the public, generally speaking, is interesting, if not unique. It has scant sympathy for the strikers and feels deep animosity toward the company. In almost any section of the city a crowd will gather quickly and cheer the burning of a trolley-car, and in the next breath condemn the strikers for tying up traffic.

"There is no crystallized public opinion respecting the merits of the struggle. The prevailing sentiment, however, is that the contentions and excuses of neither side have any real merit. And certain it is that it would take a strong magnifying-glass to enlarge any of the bones of contention enough to make it appear a sufficient excuse for inflicting such great loss and hurt upon the public.

"The two chief causes which underlie the present trouble are the artificial settlement forced upon the company and the men last June as a political expediency and the almost universal hatred which the public bears toward the traction company."

Not only the trouble itself, but also the inability of the police to cope with it, are chargeable to corrupt politics, for, continues *The North American*:

"The wide-spread disorder arises from the impotency of the city police. As individuals, the men who compose the police force of Philadelphia are made of as good stuff as those of any other city in the land. They are not fools. And they know upon what their positions depend, in the last analysis. It is not their ability to check incipient riots or to protect property that counts in the long run. It is their ability to get votes that insures them their position.

"It is the height of folly to ask policemen to quell disturbances by force among the very people whom they led to the polling-places two weeks ago and four months ago, and whom they will be called upon to lead into the polls again three months from now. The police force has been made virtually worthless for an emergency like the present one."

Outside of Philadelphia the press are more ready to discover the seeds of the difficulty in what the New York *Evening Post* calls "the unholy alliance between the traction company and the powers

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that rule the city," which, on a former occasion, drove the men to strike "because a corporation that had watered its stock to buy the politicians could not afford to pay a decent wage." Reviewing past history and present exigencies in the editorial already quoted, the New York *Tribune* says:

"A few months ago there was a strike similar to the present one. Philadelphia applauded and walked, giving a good imitation of a community in an upheaval of civic virtue. The ring quaked and the traction interests trembled. And then Philadelphia voted to continue the same politicians in power. To-day there is another strike, with somewhat the same manifestations.

"Philadelphia has about the same reasons for not loving its traction companies that every other big city has or has had. The relations between the companies and the political ring that rules the city have not been dissimilar to the relations that have prevailed elsewhere between the traction interests and the bosses, except that they have been longer undisturbed in the Pennsylvania city than elsewhere. To promote peace and amity—so that the traction company could borrow more readily—representation on the directorate of the traction company was given to the public a few years ago. The bosses, of course, select the representatives of the public, so that the plan seems to have been well conceived to make every one happy and to lull the people into a sense of having their interests thoroughly protected.

"But their interests are not well protected, and Philadelphia, altho nothing can persuade it to lift a hand against a hair on the head of its bosses, is stirred to its depths with sympathy whenever the unions come to a clinch with the bosses' allies, the traction men. Strikes, therefore, in Philadelphia are political, and in seasons when the municipal conscience is not working labor leaders run for office on reform tickets and get soundly beaten. Presuming on these sound defeats, perhaps, the politico-traction alliance attempts to follow up its advantage against the labor leaders and encounters the public morality of Philadelphia seeking its usual indirect outlet. It is idle to guess when the city will begin to fight its own enemies itself and not be content merely to applaud some one else for fighting a friend of its enemies."

CAIRO AND ITS SHERIFF

WHEN his deputies fired upon the mob in the Cairo jail-yard, killing its leader, the son of a former mayor, and wounding several others, Sheriff Fred D. Nellis showed that "the beginning of the end" of the "rosewater and chocolate-éclair method of dealing with mobs" has been reached, says the St. Louis *Republic*, which adds that "the public opinion of the nation will back him up soundly." Newspaper criticism of the sheriff's act is largely confined to his refusal to allow members of the mob to approach the jail to carry away their dying leader. Then, too, the St. Joseph *News-Press* is quite convinced that the sheriff did "the right thing in the wrong way" in allowing negro deputies to shoot down white rioters, an act certain to stimulate race hatred. Since he was unable to obtain white deputies, it would have been more dignified, more tactful, and "more indicative of personal bravery" if he had stood forth, single-handed, in the open to defy the mob.

The press in general, however, unite in congratulating Mr. Nellis as "a sheriff who did his duty." "If there were such sheriffs in every county of the United States we should soon see the end of lynching," asserts the Indianapolis *News*. The New York *Times* reminds us that the Cairo lynching party of last November encountered only "a pretense of resistance" when it attacked this same jail; but this time, unlike his predecessor, "Sheriff Nellis did not pretend to resist, nor did he decide that resistance was useless—instead, he resisted." And *The Press* remarks: "It is a good bet that the jail at Cairo never will be stormed again while Sheriff Nellis is on the job." Holding office in a city "demonstrating a curious and sinister quality of lawlessness," he is set down by the Detroit *Journal* as a "remarkably courageous man." This paper briefly states the facts in its editorial columns:

"On Thursday (February 17) two negro boys were arrested for purse-snatching. That night a mob of 500 men formed in the neighborhood saloons and stormed the jail. Twice Sheriff Nellis warned them back. He ordered his deputies to fire a volley in the air. The mob fired on the officers. Then Sheriff Nellis ordered his men to shoot to kill. One man is dead and four are wounded."

The Journal continues:

"No doubt when Sheriff Nellis gave the order to kill he realized what it would mean. He knew that he was taking the lives of his fellow townsmen, white men, to save the lives of two prisoners, negroes. He knew what hatred that must inevitably engender toward him in his native town. He is very likely to be a marked man. To be sure, he was merely doing his duty as he had sworn to do it, but sheriffs do not always perform their duty when menaced by public sentiment armed with deadly weapons, or even with votes. The sheriff of a Tennessee city, who had permitted the lynching of two negroes, was given a public reception and eulogized by a United States Senator and former Governor.

"Sheriff Nellis, of Cairo, Ill., evidently isn't that sort of a sheriff. His public career in Cairo may be ruined. He may be forced to leave the town. For doing his duty, fully and promptly as he did it, he may be forced to pay a heavy penalty. But the thing which he has done, insisting that the law be observed, that murder be prevented whether attempted by friends or foes, will establish a precedent most salutary and potent. It will go far to discourage mob law and mob violence, not only in Cairo, Ill., but throughout the South. It will serve, perhaps, to put backbone into other sheriffs in similar positions, and it will serve to take the courage from cowards and thugs who hunt in packs."

This attempted lynching, following the outrage of last November, leads the New York *World* to remark that Cairo has "acquired the lynching habit." What this town needs to be made to understand, according to the Indianapolis *Star*, is that "law is law and that mob rule can not and shall not take its place." Present conditions at Cairo "are the legitimate and logical outcome of that community's failure properly to punish the lynchers of last November," says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*. Another paper, the Columbus *Dispatch*, fixes the responsibility upon the long laxity of administration. The crooks have had their way so long that "some persons who have suffered and grown indignant at the reign of crime have felt called upon to take the punishment into their own hands." This seems to accord with the views of several Cairo clergymen, one of whom was quoted as saying after the savage lynching of November 11, that repeated defiance of law and order "made the lynchings necessary for the infliction of justice." But "mob violence does not atone for the lax rule of law," insists *The Dispatch*; the remedy for both lies "with the people of Cairo themselves." The Detroit *Free Press* records a significant manifestation of the spirit behind the Cairo mob:

"That the mob spirit has gone outside of the element generally supposed to be most subject to such outbreaks is further shown by the fact that former Sheriff Davis, who was removed from office by Governor Deneen for gross neglect of duty in not protecting prisoners and permitting a mob to seize and lynch them, was presented by admirers with a diamond stud costing somewhere from $1,200 to $1,500. The money for the purchase was raised by subscription and contributed to by people of means and standing in the community. And when it was presented, the ex-sheriff was promised the support of the subscribers for a reelection to the position of chief peace officer of the county, should he desire to again make the race."

In the South we find the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* noting with "some satisfaction" that Cairo is in a Northern State. To the Atlanta *Georgian* and the Houston *Chronicle* the news from Cairo is simply another demonstration of the fact that lynching, mob law, and race hatred are not sectional but national problems. Says *The Georgian*:

"Whenever the finger of scorn is pointed toward the South by Northern critics who may venture to berate us hereafter for sentiments which are supposed to be peculiarly and typically Southern, the soft answer to be returned in one brief cabalistic word is—'Cairo!'"

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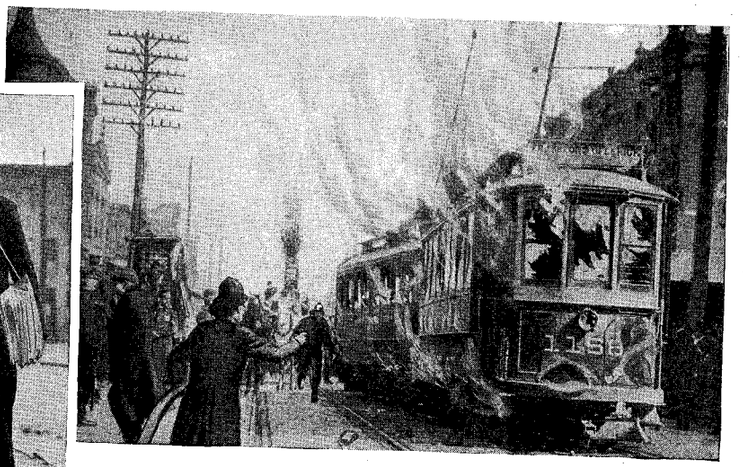
A MOTORMAN STRUCK BY A BRICK.

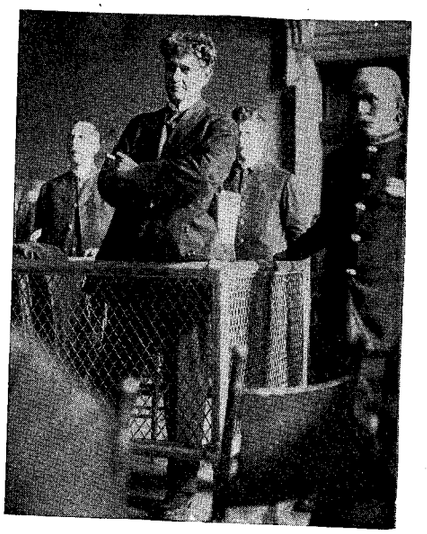
A STRIKER SELLING PAPERS.



CARS BURNED BY RIOTERS.

POLICE RIDING DOWN AND CLUBBING A CROWD.

SYMPATHIZERS DUMPING AN ASH-CART ON THE CAR TRACK.



PRATT, THE STRIKE LEADER, IN COURT.

SCENES IN THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

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NEW JERSEY'S BEEF-TRUST HUNT

THAT New Jersey, conservative New Jersey, so frequently denounced as "the mother of trusts," should now turn against her reputed offspring by indicting the officials of the so-called "Meat Trust," is a surprize and delight to editors who have looked

MORTIFYING!

"They're going to make us tell our age!"

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

upon the State's liberal corporation laws as a national menace. Thus, the Baltimore *News* exults to learn that,

"Not waiting for the prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Law to make its slow way through the Federal courts, not depending upon any 'boycott' to have its effect, the grand jury in Jersey City has presented the officials of the Beef Trust, indicting them individually on the charge of conspiring to raise the prices of food.

"New Jersey is known as 'the home of trusts,' and nearly all of them hold charters granted by that State. The National Packing Company maintains a 'home office' in Jersey City. This New Jersey charter has been used by the trusts as a refuge from the laws of the States in which they do the bulk of their business. It has been like a pirates' harbor, from which the predatory commercial mariners could sally forth, commit their raids and depredations, and then run back to the Jersey port when punishment and capture were threatened.

"The action of the Jersey City grand jury may serve to shake the confidence of the trusts in the security of their shelter. It may mean that New Jersey will some day cease to be the stronghold and refuge of the monopolies."

In addition to the National Packing Company the New Jersey indictment names the following subsidiary companies: Morris & Company, Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Hammond Packing Company, G. H. Hammond Company. Going behind the corporations to the individuals the grand jury includes twenty-one directors and agents of these companies in its charge of conspiracy to corner the meat trade in Jersey City and by the aid of cold storage to create an artificial scarcity which enabled them to charge extortionate prices. The indicted men are: J. Ogden Armour, A. Watson Armour, Arthur Meeker, Edward Morris, Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, L. A. Carton, Thomas E. Wilson, Edward Tilden, Thomas J. Connors, Charles H. Swift, L. H. Heyman, F. A. Fowler, Ira N. Morris, James E. Bathgate, Jr., George H. Edwards, F. V. Cooper, D. E. Hartwell, Henry P. Darlington, L. B. Patterson, A. A. Fuller. The National Packing Company was incorporated in New Jersey on March 18, 1903, with a capital stock of $15,000,000.

The indictments were found under New Jersey statutes based upon English common law which, according to the charge of Justice Swayze to the grand jury, justify prosecution for conspiracy if the evidence shows a combination that purposes "merely to enhance the price of foodstuffs and has no lawful aim." County Prosecutor Pierre P. Garven accordingly presented evidence that the directors of the company met and agreed to keep products in cold storage until such times as it would be profitable to place them on the market. According to the report in the news columns of the New York *Sun*, witnesses were brought to show that

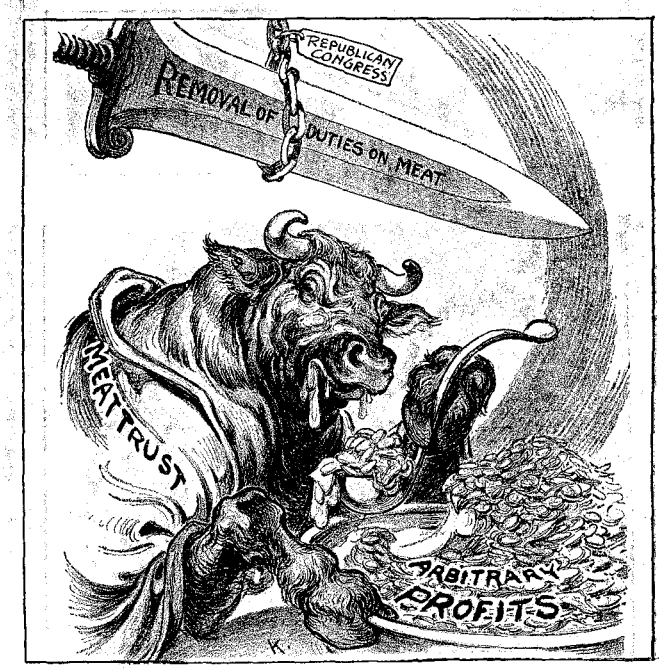
"Three or four times a week the cold-storage people received schedules of prices and they were expected to act according to the instructions which these schedules contained. Those who complied with the lists were known as 'good managers' and those who failed to do so went under the head of 'bad managers.'"

The prosecutor is also reported to be considering pleas for other indictments on the ground that the public health is impaired by the consumption of foods kept too long in cold storage.

To many conservative publications it seems impossible that high prices which "are subject to other forces that are irresistible" could possibly be chargeable to cold-storage combinations; and such publications agree with the New York *Journal of Commerce* that "the hunt is on the wrong trail." A more popular view is that of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* which welcomes the indictments, not because it presupposes the guilt of the accused, but because "some apparent economic anomalies need explaining, and the public wants to be shown." The cold-storage system, *The Sentinel* repeats, "under normal conditions should tend strongly to keep down prices by preventing waste and conserving supply." And yet, while we do not yet know what or who is responsible,

"What we do know is that somehow or other prices have soared. They have soared in spite of these modern devices for stopping waste through perishability, these immense reservoirs of conserved supply. It is easy to see how these great storage warehouses could be perverted to the unlawful and morally detestable uses of monopoly and artificial enhancement of the cost of food."

The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* affords us the pleasing prospect



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THE SWORD OF STANDPATOCLES,

Unlike the sword of Damocles, which was suspended by a hair.

—Keppler in *Puck*.

of the prosecution of "high-price" conspirators in every community, revealing to us the fact that

"Former Judge Edward Harvey, of Allentown, declares that, under the common law, it lies within the power of any prosecuting attorney, when complaint is made to him of excessive price charged

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for a commodity, to have warrants sworn out, to have the offender brought before a magistrate and to procure his indictment and conviction, always assuming that sufficient evidence is produced. If this view is correct, then, as the judge says, the bright and ambitious district attorneys all over the United States, most of whom aim at higher station, have overlooked a great opportunity."

WHAT'S AT STAKE IN ALASKA

"FORTUNATELY the bargain is not yet consummated," exclaims the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), commenting on the facts voluntarily laid before the Senate Committee on Territories by Manager Stephen Birch, of the Morgan-Guggenheim Alaskan Syndicate. The bargain referred to is one which will give to that syndicate, if the famous "Cunningham group" of Bering River coal claims are patented, a half-ownership in 2,560 acres of coal lands which promise a net profit of $25,000,000, in return for which their present owner, the United States Government, will receive only $25,600—the $10 an acre which the present law allows. To the patentees the syndicate agrees to pay the sum of $250,000. From such a bargain, says *The Times*, the Alaskan Syndicate would reap "an absolute profit of nearly 100,000 per cent." Yet Mr. Birch's testimony was submitted, at the special request of J. P. Morgan & Company, in answer to "exaggerated reports in the magazines and newspapers" of the work of the syndicate.

The first response to the syndicate's unexpected burst of frankness seems to be curiosity as to the motive behind it. Mr. Ballinger in particular, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), is puzzled to know why Mr. Morgan should come forward at this juncture in support of one of the Glavis charges, namely, that the Cunningham claims would eventually fall into the possession of the Guggenheim syndicate. We read further that—

"The Pinchot-Glavis partizans are as much elated at the turn of events as Mr. Ballinger's friends are worried. But they also are at a loss to account for the move made by the Alaska Syndicate. It is commonly believed to be the first move in a carefully devised plan, and further developments are awaited with eager curiosity."

The facts voluntarily set forth by Mr. Birch are summarized in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) where we read:

"Mr. Birch testified that all the money spent in the enormous development of Alaskan resources had been furnished by the syndicate itself; that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate had not issued to the public a single bond or a share of stock; that the syndicate had never received anything from the Government in money, grants of land, or special rights.

"The syndicate owned one railroad and one copper-mine in Alaska and had no interest in any other. It owned no coal lands. Testimony was given regarding negotiations for the Cunningham claims, but it was said that these hinged upon patents being issued for the claims, and that the negotiations had come to nothing.

"The syndicate was formed in 1906 by the purchase of 46 per cent. of the stock of the Northwestern Commercial Company, which owned the Northwestern Steamship Company and the Northwestern Fisheries Company. The latter company packs 300,000 cases of salmon annually, as compared with a pack of 2,000,000 cases by other interests. Last year the Alaska Steamship Company was formed by reorganizing the companies in which the syndicate had bought large interests, and it now operates twelve steamers, or rather eleven, as reports to-day indicate that one has been lost. A long list of steamship companies in which the Alaskan syndicate has no interest was given in support of its claim that it was not a monopoly.

"Both Messrs. Steele and Birch insisted that there was no truth in reports that the syndicate had or was seeking a monopoly of railroads, steamship lines, fisheries, copper-mines, and coal lands in Alaska. They denied with great emphasis that they were trying to gobble up Alaska.

"Asked by Senator Beveridge concerning the syndicate's interest in the coal-land claims, Mr. Birch replied that the Messrs. Guggenheim had agreed to form a $5,000,000 corporation to develop the lands, one-half interest to be held by the Guggenheims and the other half by Cunningham and his associates. The Guggenheims were to pay $250,000 for their half, he said, and in addition were to loan $100,000 if it was needed."

Continuing his testimony the next day Mr. Birch estimated the tonnage in the Cunningham claims at 50,000,000, which he said could probably be mined so as to net a profit of $25,000,000. He placed the probable output of the whole Bering River coal district, in which the Cunningham claims are situated, at 500,000,000 tons, with a net value of $200,000,000 and a gross value of $900,000,000. He stated that the capital of the Alaskan Syndicate is $10,000,000, owned half by Morgan and half by the Guggenheims. And he denied emphatically that the syndicate had ever employed a lobbyist in Washington. Mr. Birch's testimony, thinks the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), "must have opened the eyes of those who minimized the importance of the disclosures in regard to Government lands in Alaska." The same paper goes on to say:

"The purposes he [Mr. Birch] admits are sufficient to justify the alarm felt by Mr. Glavis and Mr. Gifford Pinchot and the measures they have taken to prevent what they considered the danger of a great raid on the property of the people. It opens up a wide field for inquiry that extends far beyond the limits of any 'Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.' It shows plainly the immediate need of taking positive steps to protect the public domain and save the vast possessions in Alaska and the West."

PICTURESQUE ALASKA—SOME DAY, PERHAPS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

The situation in Alaska is "worth watching," according to the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), while the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) remarks that—

"While the detailed statement of the holdings of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate seems heavily to discount reports and impressions of their extent and value that have been current in and out of Congress, nevertheless it is made clear that public opinion unduly exaggerates the significance of the syndicate's plans. The profession is that the syndicate seeks to develop Alaska, its resources, and its transportation facilities. For such an undertaking bold business enterprise and large capital are required. Those who proffer these elements are entitled to liberal consideration. If it be unfair to regard the Morgan-Guggenheim enterprises with suspicion, the impression that they will bear watching is yet based on bitter experience with schemes of exploitation which have run riot with the public welfare. In the circumstances, it is incumbent upon the Alaska promoters to justify themselves in advance of a grant of concessions.

"When their plans first became comprehensible, it was reported

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that all the available passes into the Alaska hinterland had been practically blocked by these far-sighted exploiters. In the statement to the Territories committee it was denied that any monopoly of transportation was threatened. It was pointed out that only a single line of railroad, of a projected length of 200 miles, was owned by the syndicate. But such is the topographical situation that, according to qualified observers, the development of transportation facilities may be throttled by control of a few cañons. Altho Alaska has a long coast line, gateways into the interior through the mountain ranges are not to be found at every chance landing-place. It is said that there are but five such available along the whole southern coast. The territorial laws undertake to keep these defiles open to the fullest public use and to require that no railroad shall obtain the exclusive use of any one of them, much less of more than one.

"It has been charged that this syndicate, pushing its single railroad through one of the gateways, is further intent on discouraging independent construction through any other of the gateways."

Meanwhile, as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) points out, "Congress may repeal the statute fixing a flat rate of $10 an acre for the sale of its fabulously rich coal-holdings in Alaska." The same paper goes on to say:

"Mr. Pinchot, who is the chief critic of the Administration, approves the Ballinger bills to separate the surface of the land from the underlying coal deposits, and to dispose of the coal by lease and not by sale, exacting a tonnage royalty upon it as mined. Mr. Pinchot believes the maximum royalty of 15 cents named is too low, and the Ballinger offer seems to sustain his objection. He is dissatisfied with the antimonopoly clause, 'so framed that it may be evaded with ease.'"

Since the hearing of Mr. Birch's testimony Senator Beveridge has introduced one bill to withdraw all coal deposits in Alaska from all forms of entry or sale, and another to provide for their leasing. Mr. Beveridge estimates the total tonnage of the Alaska coal-fields at 15,000,000,000.

TOM JOHNSON'S VICTORY AND DEFEAT

THE newspapers are hailing as a victory for Tom L. Johnson the traction verdict in Cleveland on February 17 which he himself regards as a defeat. It is "a victory for three-cent fares," the headlines say, but it appears on closer reading that three-cent fares are assured for only eight months, and after that period the rate of fare must be advanced if the street-railway company has been unable to earn six per cent. on its capital stock. "That means eight months," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which thinks the company will see to it that the experiment fails. If it does fail, then the fare is to be four cents, or seven tickets for 25 cents, with one cent extra for a transfer, to be refunded when the transfer is used. Other provisions of the ordinance ratified by the voters are described thus by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*:

City to exercise control over routing of cars and conditions of service.

Charges for operating-expenses and maintenance limited in the ordinance and all expenses for capital account for new construction subject to approval of the council.

Street-railway commissioner provided, with salary of $12,000 a year and office expenses, to be paid by the company. Commissioner to be given access to the books of company at all times and to act as city's representative in all negotiations with council.

All lines to be equipped with pay-enter cars within a reasonable period.

Ordinance is for twenty-five years; if not extended every ten years for another twenty-five-year period, railway has the right to inaugurate maximum rate of fare.

City has right to purchase lines at end of grant and to purchase or nominate purchaser at $110 for stock after eight years, if State law will permit.

The New York *Commercial* doubts if this verdict will end the Cleveland traction wrangle. It observes:

"If the management wants to end the whole three-cent-fare controversy, it can easily enough so adjust its expenditures as to make it appear at the end of eight months that six-per-cent. dividends are impossible under the low fare; but there are 'Tom' Johnson and the Democratic city organization who want the three-cent fare continued and who know a thing or two about street-railroading in Cleveland. In all probability the last of 'low car-fares' will never be heard in Cleveland until somebody or some company secures a franchise permitting a five-cent fare—the very least that a street-car ride is worth under ordinary circumstances."

In Cleveland itself, however, the feeling seems to be that the fight is over and peace attained at last. To quote *The Plain Dealer*:

"For a decade traction history in this city had been tending toward yesterday's triumphant climax. Through a course of hard training the people had prepared themselves for the settlement consummated by this affirmative vote. There have been false moves, experiments tried that proved disappointing, and measures discust that had finally to be abandoned, but through it all is discernible a thread of progress toward this goal.

"To Tom L. Johnson, in spite of his ill-advised and futile effort to prevent the approval of the ordinance, belongs much of the credit for the result. His was the clear vision and his the fighting spirit that for nine years led this community to fight for principles that have come at last to prevail.

"Federal Judge Tayler has won the lasting gratitude of the city for his unselfish devotion to a task that had few alluring features. He stept in where a majority of men in his position would have hesitated and, as referee, brought contending parties to an agreement and made possible the establishment of peace."

Johnson's objections to the ordinance are stated in the Cleveland *Press*. He says the valuation of the street-railway property (on which the deciding six per cent. must be earned) is "too high by at least $6,000,000." In detail, he finds that:

"There are four vital defects in the street-railway settlement:
"The first is, the maximum fare is too high.
"The second is, the valuation is too high.
"The third is, the city's control by arbitration is too weak.
"The fourth is, a friendly council can relieve the company of all the people's safeguards without a referendum vote.
"The grant is for twenty-five years or longer.
"It is a grant of a monopoly with no provisions in it to require extensions and betterments to keep pace with the growth of the town.
"It is a grant to a company with neither interest nor inducement to operate at either a low fare or in the interest of the car-riders.
"It is a grant to a company that has said publicly that even the maximum fare is too low.
"It is to a company which is one unit in the national street-railway business which, fearful of reduced dividends in other cities, would like to see the 'low-fare enterprise of Cleveland' fail. There is nothing easier in the world than to fail, when you want to, even in the street-railway business in a growing city.
"This company will make low fare in Cleveland fail. It will find that it 'has to' ask a friendly commissioner, administration, and council to raise the maximum rate of fare now fixt at four cents cash, seven tickets for a quarter and one cent for transfer without rebate, and a friendly administration can do this, so far as has been legally determined, without a referendum. And after that the company will find that it 'has to' yield more and more to the temptation left in this settlement, not to get out of politics, but to go deeper into it and corrupt our city government."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* explains the verdict by saying:

"The voters were evidently weary and preferred a possibly imperfect compromise to a renewal of the struggle with its confusion, bad effect on the service, opportunities for political exploitation. They have had more than enough of litigation, injunctions, counter-injunctions, exciting campaigns, special elections, oratory.

"Interminable fights over franchises and terms, like interminable lawsuits, involve waste and loss to all concerned. The people are practical and rightly expect results and concrete benefits from great campaigns undertaken in their behalf. Reformers must reckon with this fundamental fact."

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THE "RETURN FROM ELBA"

MR. ROOSEVELT's well-known propensity to take sides in every dispute is rousing an almost national curiosity as to which side he will take, on his return, in some of the questions that are now up. The present situation in the Republican party, perplexing at best, and considered critical by many, calls for Mr. Roosevelt's early participation in the party councils. What is to be his attitude toward the Taft Administration, in view of the tariff discussion, Republican insurgency, and the Pinchot-Ballinger affair with its many ramifications? Will he take open issue with the President, or will he lend all his influence to support him and his recommendations? Is he thinking of another Presidential nomination in 1912? Among the papers which see in Colonel Roosevelt's return his reentry into the political arena, and which seem inclined to take the "Back-from-Elba" cry seriously, we find the New York *Herald* (Ind.) indulging in the following prognostication:

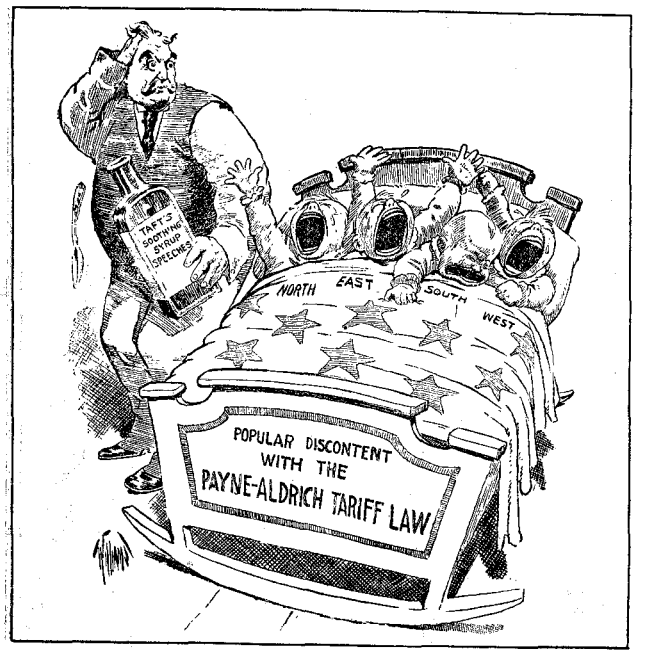
"Just as the leopard can not change his spots, so Colonel Roosevelt can not change his nature. Undoubtedly he will try to be the Republican candidate in the next Presidential election, and again the people will be offered the choice between Cæsarism and constitutionalism. The result for the country of more Rooseveltism may be gaged from the crippled condition in which Rooseveltism has left the historic Republican party."

Herewith the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) agrees, as does the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), while *The Florida Times-Union* (Dem.), of Jacksonville, believes that it is high time to issue a warning against another era of "Rooseveltism":

"To elect Roosevelt again is to indorse the Roosevelt that has made himself plain, and will be accepted as a patent of full authority to proceed along the lines already marked out.

"Do we approve of the President who shall suspend the laws, demand contributions as the price of Government favors, and give us another term of business unrest and ceaseless denunciation? If not, work is demanded now. If we want Roosevelt again we do not want the law nor the constitution behind the law, but A Man on Horseback and we will get him."

Other Democratic papers with practically the same point of



AND STILL THEY YELL.

—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

view are less sure of Mr. Roosevelt's plans. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) draws a lively picture of the Republicans divided into two camps, the "Taftites" and the "Back-from-Elba Club," each bidding for the favor of the "distinguished faunal naturalist now sojourning in the Dark Continent." At present the "ardent friends" seem to have some advantage in having sent a special messenger to their absent leader, but "the Taftites do not feel that all is lost, and are pluckily striving, it appears, to discredit the doleful budget of the enemy's fleet messenger by passing

CHORUS—"Has he gone?"

—Briggs in the Chicago *Tribune*.

under whip and spur such bills as they think will be esteemed by the great man home-coming worthy of his private brand." The Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) does not believe that anybody will know what Colonel Roosevelt's plans are until 1912, for "it is not probable that the ex-President will run for this or that minor office that the newspapers have suggested." The Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) also refuses to prophesy—"we don't know and we frankly admit it." This paper is sure of only one thing—"on whichever side he comes to fight, his own or another's, he will come to fight," for the "voice of T. R. has always been for war, never for peace—and it is still in good condition." The New York *World* (Dem.) believes that Mr. Roosevelt will stand by his successor, as does the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), which has no doubt at all that if he "were to return to the United States now he would find a way quickly to let it be known that he is in entire harmony with Mr. Taft on all the principal features of his Administration." "With all his political sinuosity," Mr. Roosevelt would never "go back on a disciple who is following his example so closely as the President is now doing."

The prevailing Republican attitude on this particular point is thus emphatically exprest by the Chicago *Record-Herald*, a consistent Taft paper:

"Let it be noted that Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft are warm personal friends, and that each of them has always been very loyal to the other. Taft gave Roosevelt splendid support when Roosevelt was President, and Roosevelt had an outspoken admiration for Taft and believed that he was preeminently the man to carry on the progressive policies. *The Record-Herald* can say positively that the friendship between the two is as strong as ever and when Roosevelt does return from Elba there will be abundant evidence of the fact."

The Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.) believes that Mr. Roosevelt will take up the cudgels for President Taft or else keep out of politics altogether—

"If Mr. Roosevelt takes any hand in politics pending the next national campaign it will not be by way of criticism of the Administration; that may be taken for granted. It will be by an affirmative

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attitude toward the 'Roosevelt policies,' which the Administration is committed to and such a throwing of weight into the balance of public opinion as will put all the emphasis on the radical and aggressive side. It will be also by such direct personal pressure upon the powers that be that the Administration will be forced imperceptibly onto a Roosevelt platform."

"Those Westerners, who are planning to bring Roosevelt home by way of San Francisco and then tour him across the continent after the manner of exploiting a circus, are making themselves ridiculous," says the Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.), which continues:

"There is no reason to believe that Colonel Roosevelt will not return home next summer, not as a showman, but as any other popular and sensible American gentleman who had been absent a year would, glad to meet his friends and countrymen and pleased to receive a welcome, but not going out of his way or offending good taste to provoke the vulgar plaudits of the gallery.

"As for his political future, the busybodies in New York would better leave that to Colonel Roosevelt. He is entirely capable of taking care of himself. If at any time he should need assistance from the politicans he will be sure to let them know. They may depend upon that.

"The American people know enough about the hero of San Juan to believe that he will resent the impertinence of those who have been making slates for him in his absence. It would not be altogether surprizing if he should tell the Republican politicians that he was out of active politics and that if they were in the mire they would have to crawl out as best they could, or remain there, for all he cared. That would be like Roosevelt."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. MORGAN goes away now without even stopping to lock his country up. —*Baltimore Sun.*

FATE pursues Mr. Fairbanks. Now he is found dining with a Mr. Tipple. —*Boston Herald.*

APPARENTLY the only race for the North Pole in the future will be the Eskimo race.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

IT looks as if the Lower House of Congress might decide that three cheers is reward enough for Peary.—*Boston Herald.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON was first in war and first in peace, but others beat him to the idea of conservation of trees.—*Chicago News.*

THE interest in a postal savings-bank affords gratifying evidence that the ultimate consumer still has some spare change.—*Washington Star.*

GOVERNOR HUGHES says he intends to retire from public life. Maybe that means he will accept the vice-presidency.—*Denver Republican.*

IF, as he declares, Mr. Aldrich could run the Government for $300,000,000 less a year, why doesn't he do it?—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

IF William Jingles Bryan and Dr. Cook meet in South America, it will be the assembling of the greatest optimists in the world.—*Washington Times.*

A STRONG Democrat looming up on the Presidential horizon could be relied on to produce immediate harmony among Republicans in all sections.—*Washington Star.*

A NEW YORK State Senator is accused of having accepted a bribe of one thousand dollars—but the money was accepted long before the recent advance in prices.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

WE have no idea that the stock exchange will close and give Wall Street a chance to go down to the docks and welcome Mr. Roosevelt when he returns from his foreign trip.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A DIRECTORY of Nicaraguan generals is badly needed.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

PARIS is preparing a fête for Roosevelt. Can the Colonel swim?—*Buffalo Express.*

STOCKS decline in Wall Street whenever a man opens a door of the Supreme Court Room.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

SINCE the meat boycott started there seems to have been a shortage of bulls in the stock market.—*Wall Street Journal.*

EVIDENTLY Mr. Fairbanks has decided that when he is in Rome he will do as the Methodists do.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

A NEW YORK woman has failed for $500,000 without one cent of assets. Wall Street can still learn a thing or two.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

BACK to the farm would do more than solve the high cost of living puzzle. It would also relieve the street-car situation.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

LET the Republican State Committee of New York cheer up. It isn't the first that has got into trouble by playing bridge for money.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE new King of Belgium starts in with a salary of only $660,000, but that gives him an incentive to do his best and earn a raise.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

IT is reported that some springs have been discovered under Philadelphia. That is probably the reason Philadelphia has been able to sleep so well.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

A NEW YORK newspaper has been conducting a house-to-house canvass on the suffrage question and found 395 women who voted "no" to 264 who voted "yes" out of a total of 659 interviewed. These figures go far to justify Mrs. Belmont's opposition to Senator Brackett's scheme to permit the women to take a vote on the question.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

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"EVERYBODY DOES IT"—THE NATIONAL EXCUSE. —Levering in *Puck.*

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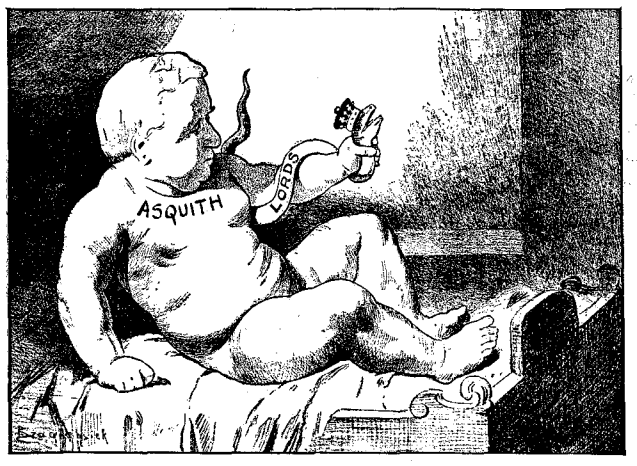
ASQUITH'S EMPTY VICTORY

AT the very moment of assembling his victorious forces in Parliament for the long-heralded assault upon the House of Lords, Mr. Asquith finds his followers so rent by discords that even the papers of his own party anticipate his early fall. He expected to have at his back the 274 elected Liberals, the 82 Irish Nationalists, and the 40 Laborites, giving him a majority of 125 over the 271 Unionists, led by Balfour. The 82 Irish members, however, want Home Rule granted first, before they will vote for anything else; the Laborites want the attack on the Lords to come first, and the mass of the Liberals want the budget considered first. In the midst of all this dissension the King showed plainly in the address from the throne that he is not in sympathy with Asquith's plan for reforming the House of Lords. Thus loyalty to the King and loyalty to his ministry becomes a matter of divided allegiance —an anomalous state of affairs. Mr. Asquith is saved for the moment by Mr. Balfour's statement that the budget will be allowed to pass, but this very concession is taken by the British papers as a sign that Balfour knows he can defeat Asquith and take over the Government any time he likes. "The position of the Government



THE INFANT HERCULES OF ENGLISH DEMOCRACY.
Is he too weak for the task? —*Amsterdammer.*

is hopeless" and "the end is already in sight," declares the London *Daily Mail;* and *The Telegraph* says:

"We have long anticipated that the new radical drama would prove a hopeless failure, but no one could have dreamed that it would be laughed off the stage on the first night of its presentation. After this astonishing prelude it would be folly indeed to even conjecture what may happen next."

Mr. Asquith has intimated that he will introduce no Home Rule Bill at this session, and Mr. Redmond and William O'Brien have intimated pretty plainly in reply that in that case they will vote against the budget, thus cutting off the supplies for running the Government unless the Unionists come to the Liberals' aid. This crisis leads the Liberal *Morning Leader* to say:

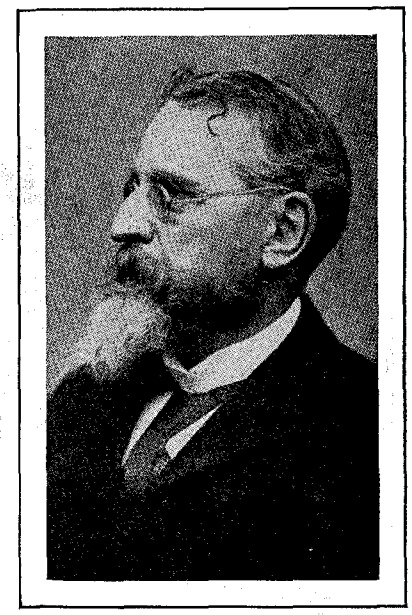
"The new Parliament passed from sensation to sensation till at last it adjourned, brought to a breathless standstill by a terrifying situation which now confronts it. This ancient kingdom is faced with the possibility of a complete breakdown of the Government. The revolution so lightly begun by the Lords in November is working itself out in every form of confusion.

"When the parties confronted one another after a thrilling debate there was not a man in the house, from the youngest to the oldest, who did not realize that the mother of Parliaments was face to face with an appalling crisis in her fate. The State itself is in peril."

The position of the Government is "perilous," according to the London *Daily News*. Even *The Chronicle*, a supporter of the present Ministry, thinks "the situation is troubled, perplexing, and grave."

AN ASIATIC PACT AGAINST EUROPE

A LEAGUE of influential Japanese and Hindus to consolidate the Asiatic peoples against the domination of Europe is attracting notice and concern. English influence in India is to be put in quarantine, declares the learned and eloquent Émile Flourens, the French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Japanese-Hindu association has published its constitution in the shape of a sort of Declaration of Independence in which they state at the outset:



WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
Leader of the extreme wing of Home Rulers. He says the most useful thing this Parliament can do is to end its existence as soon as possible.

"All men were born equal. The Asiatics have the same claim to be called men as the Europeans themselves. It is therefore quite unreasonable to consider that the latter should have any right to predominate over the former."

We quote from an article in the *Soleil* (Paris), in which we read that this coalition against Europeans has largely resulted from the defeat of Russia by Japan. Before that triumph of the yellow race over the white men of Europe, says Mr. Flourens:

"The whites in Asia enjoyed a double prestige. They were considered invincible. They were also credited with being a united race indissolubly joined together by a permanent solidarity, which would ally them at any time of need in conflict with an Oriental foe. At the present day this prestige has been forfeited. The Japanese were quick to perceive this change in the mental attitude of the Asiatics. They themselves, in fact, have acquired what the Europeans have lost. While they have learned the advantages which they may reap from this change in the mental outlook of

A PLAGUE OF VOICES.
—*Punch* (London).

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Asia, they have also perceived the dangers which it may bring them."

Japan, therefore, forewarned, has tried to be forearmed. England and Russia "have come to an understanding." "This agreement between two rivals hitherto irreconcilable has a meaning for others besides European Powers." Japan felt bound to make a counter-stroke and, as Mr. Flourens remarks:

"Had not Japan gained sufficient prestige to oppose coalition to coalition and establish an equilibrium of alliances? If her enemies

HALLEY'S COMET.

WILLIAM II.—"The end of the world? Impossible! I have given no such order." —*Pasquino* (Turin).

of the West had taken pains to marshal in the very heart of Europe enemies who could victoriously hold her in check, if they threatened her with subjugation, why should not Nippon cause them disquiet in their foreign possessions and reply to their menaces with downright blows? Let Germany invade Poland and Austria seize the Balkans, then the offensive power of Russia in the Far East is annihilated. The revolt of the Indies paralyzes England."

The society which is to be a nucleus of coalition and united action between Japan and India has its home at Tokyo. High officials at the court of the Mikado and chiefs of the Japanese aristocracy are at the head of it and the constitution is from the pen of Count Okuma. On the other side there are very many of the most influential people of India enrolled among its members. Of this constitution the French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs tells us:

"The most important characteristic of Count Okuma's document is its incontestably political intention. Even its omissions are significant. There is no mention made of England. English domination in Asia is treated as non-existent. The English are implied to be mere intruders who are not worthy of consideration when the question comes up of Indian relations with other nations or the relations of other nations with the Hindus."

The English in India are, in fact, ignored, altho there is no overt action projected against them. To quote from the article in the *Soleil*:

"The Indo-Japanese Society, without contemplating any recourse to insurrection or revolution, practically puts into quarantine the few thousand English people who are living in the midst of hundreds of thousands of natives. These natives have forgotten their quarrels of the past, their religious differences and dissensions, their jarring nationalities. The Asiatics have leagued themselves together and agreed not to purchase or consume any but products of Asiatic industries, not to lend their help and cooperation with any but Asiatic enterprises, and to bend all their efforts toward hastening on, as rapidly as possible, that equalization of races which is the end they have in view."

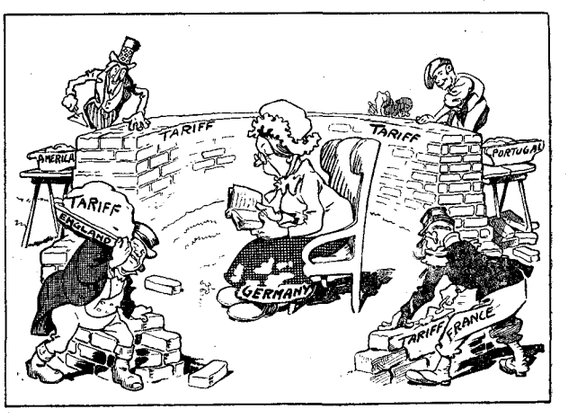
The first step toward the attainment of this Pan-Asiatic amalgamation will be the education of the young in Japanese instead of European institutions, and we read:

"The *élite* of the Hindu rising generation are more and more inclined each year to desert the schools and college courses of Europe and to take their degrees in the universities of Japan. . . . During their residence in the Empire of the Rising Sun their Asiatic sentiments are naturally deepened, and on returning to resume the yoke of British domination these graduates of Japanese universities become apostles of a campaign against the views of Englishmen among the intellectual classes of Hindustan whose leaders they have become. Thus a moral boycott, a social, industrial, and commercial boycott is the thing which confronts the European conquerors of India. This was a danger easy to foresee. It was evident that the collision with Europe would wake up these old civilizations of the Far East from their long apathy. . . . The triumph of Japan over Russia has been a flash of light which has made plain to Asiatics their native strength, and at the same time demonstrated the weak side of their adversaries."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS ON BELGIUM

GERMANY'S desire to control the seaboard of the Netherlands has long been talked about in European diplomatic circles. Now a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) comes forward with the information that an obscure railroad-line to the Belgian frontier has just been double-tracked by the military authorities at Berlin and another line has been largely strengthened so that a German army could be thrown into Belgium any night while the world was sleeping. This writer, who signs himself "Y," professes to have derived his information on the spot, and of course considers that sinister intentions against England lie at the root of these extensive railroad alterations. To quote his words:

"Enough has been stated to show that on two important lines deliberate preparations have been made for throwing large German forces into Belgium with the minimum of publicity. Troops drawn from the interior of the country would be carried swiftly and secretly to the appointed spots, and in a single night Germany



LITTLE MOTHER GERMANY IS BEING "PROTECTED" TOO MUCH. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

would secure the passage of the Meuse at Ruremonde on one side, and the important junction at Gouvy in the Ardennes at the other. This would be the first application of the new strategical principles for invading a country with an army conveyed to its destination by a succcession of trains for which the necessary sidings had been duly prepared beforehand. The information recorded shows that this has already been done at the places enumerated. An old Walloon friend (a German citizen) asked me interrogatively during

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my last visit whether I had not found that the Belgians were afraid of what was coming, adding emphatically they have reason for their fears. (*'Les Belges ont peur, n'est ce pas? Ils ont raison.'*) At Stavelot and Viel Salm I can vouch for the fact that the people live under the shadow of what seems to them an imminent catastrophe."

The British and French Governments must make up, says "Y," and recognize "the danger of the hour" before it is too late. Germany is evidently making preparations for a war of aggression against a little kingdom whose neutrality has been secured by treaty:

"When, therefore, German politicians and writers declare that the policy of their country is peace, and that aggression is not in their thoughts, it may be well to consider the facts which have been set forth in these pages, and which can not be explained away. They are admittedly preparations for war, and for a war of aggression. The invasion—or perhaps it would be better to say the overrunning—of Belgium is being arranged on systematic and scientific principles. Not the slightest attempt has been made by Belgium to baffle the design which becomes obvious the moment the details are examined on the spot. The Belgian Government is publishing its impotence by allowing the German line to cross the frontier at Stavelot, and still more by constructing itself the tunnel which will enable German lines to run through onto the Belgian system. . . . The British and French Governments are apparently too much occupied with theories to attend to the practical details on which the Germans know how to concentrate their efforts and attention. There is still time if they put themselves to the least exertion to prevent the tunnel being made at Stavelot. With the smallest encouragement it would be quite easy to raise such a local agitation against the project that the Brussels authorities would be bound to listen to the remonstrance of those on the spot who realize the danger of the hour. It is idle, however, to blame the Belgian Government for its complaisance to Germany when neither we nor France take any steps to stiffen its limited capacity for resistance. A prompt move now may suffice to bring to naught one of the most astute steps Germany has taken of late in the way of preparation for martial contingencies."

A WORD FOR THE KNOX RAILWAY PLAN—While not surprized at Japan's opposition to the plan proposed by our Secretary of State for the neutralization of the Manchurian railway, *The Japan Chronicle* (Kobé), the organ of the American and British residents, declares that the plan, which it credits to President Taft, is "bold and courageous" and that "the United States must be absolved from all suspicion of a territorial maneuver" in making it. This journal states the case as follows:

"The origin of most of the international friction with regard to Manchuria lies in the possession by Japan and Russia respectively of the two trunk lines of railway, which are worked directly or indirectly by the respective Governments and are protected by troops in the service not of the territorial sovereign but of the foreign Powers owning the lines. The railways are the crux of the difficulty, and so long as the present arrangements continue they are likely to be the cause of endless friction not only with China but with all the Powers interested in the commercial development of the three provinces. It is a recognition of this fact that has led to the proposal made by the American Government for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. The note issued by Mr. Secretary Knox proposes that, in order to put an end to the present anomalous position by which two Governments own railways in a foreign country, these lines and all others in the territory in question shall be purchased by a syndicate, in which the six Powers commercially interested should have equal shares, and the lines be handed over to Chinese control and be worked by a board. . . . Whatever may be the fate of the scheme, it forms a bold and original solution of a problem which has already caused much friction and is likely to be responsible for more unless conditions are radically altered. Its originator is doubtless Mr. Taft rather than Mr. Knox, for with his knowledge and experience of the Far East the President thoroughly understands the real nature of the problem."

RUSSIA'S YEAR OF STAGNATION

THAT the wheels of progress have not revolved for Russia, during the past twelve months, and that apathy, incapacity, and barrenness have distinguished her political life, is the confession of the Russian press, which speak with disgust of her public administration and her less than useless parliament. Of course the Government itself, the bureaucracy, as voiced by the official organ *Rossia* (St. Petersburg), attempts to sound a note of triumphant congratulation. But as reflected in the more popular papers, Russia's condition is one of absolute stagnation, paralysis which seems incurable, ossification which nothing can avert.

Economically Russia is reported as steadily going backward. No part of the returning prosperity manifested in the rest of Europe or in America has reached the country of the Romanoffs. Strangely enough, in spite of the extraordinary abundance of the Russian crops this year and in spite of the fact that notwithstanding this abundance the price of grain has suffered but a small decrease because of the great demand for Russian grain abroad, the Russian papers inform us that the peasant population is starving even in the most fertile parts of the Empire. Of course this state of affairs

UNCLE SAM—"If you two boys can't use these things aright I'll give them to your brothers." —*National Review* (Shanghai).

is laid at the door of government mismanagement. Reaction is still in the saddle in Russia, and its conduct has not changed for the better. Like Louis XV. the Russian bureaucracy, the papers say, never forgets anything and never learns anything. The St. Petersburg *Sovremennoye Slovo* gives the following characterization of the activities of the various ministries:

"Ministry of the Interior: Its chief function, police repression.

"Ministry of Justice: Gradual dying out of orderly law, substitution of politics for justice.

"Ministry of Finance: Increase of tax extortion.

"Ministry of Education: A return to the reactionary system of Delyanov.

"Ministry of Commerce: Doing absolutely nothing, but constantly changing its ministers.

"Ministry of Agriculture: Energetically carrying out the November law of breaking up the system of peasant land-holding in common without substituting any other system of land-ownership for it.

"The Synod: Vehemently active in defending the reaction, and belligerent and high-handed in meddling with everything.

"Ministry of War and of the Navy: Apathy, inaction.

"Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Systematic irritation of national feeling, one diplomatic Tsu Shima after another.

"There is nothing the matter with Russia. Everything is lovely."

Professor Chubinsky, writing in the *Zaprosy Zhizny* (St. Petersburg), sums up the events of last year and shows that far from

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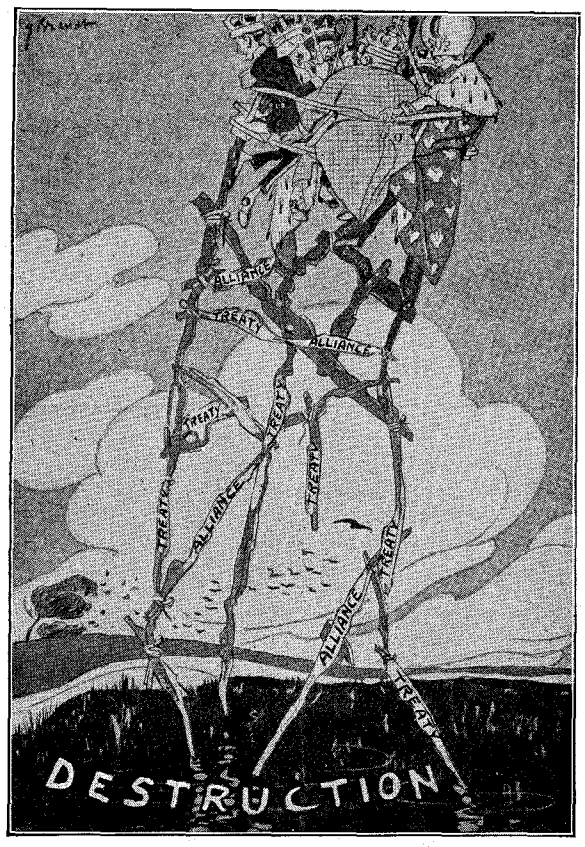
there being any signs of improvement the reaction is growing and threatens to work greater havoc in the future.

"It is a melancholy chronicle, that of the last year and the year preceding, and it is impossible for us to entertain any of the customary New-Year illusions, especially when we remember that the Douma, the one visible sign separating us from the past régime, offers no ground of encouragement. It is true that the Douma is now regarded not as an independent power, but as the assistant of the Government. The Douma is not recognized as a representative authority acting in the name of the people. It has got to



THE RICKETY SUPPORTS OF MONARCHY IN EUROPE.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

adapt itself to the real power in Russia, the bureaucracy. But this is not the main point. The most significant thing is that a part of the Douma itself is energetically endeavoring to belittle the rôle and the importance of the representative body, and the ruling majority is distinguished by its striking instability and the lack of all principle and energy in insisting upon the Douma's rights.

"So far it has been the Octoberists who have given the tone to this majority, and it is they who are chiefly responsible for the Parliament's instability and political opportunism.

"The result of our vacillating policy in the Douma and of the repressive policy of the Government is already apparent, not only in the evil effects at home, but also in the serious loss of Russia's prestige as a world Power. We can not win back our former position among the nations if conditions remain as they are.

"Both the Occident and the Orient must take account of the fact that no work of reconstruction has as yet been begun in Russia, a work which requires the utmost efforts of the Government and of the people combined, a work which, to be effective, must embrace every department of Russian life, and which can not be done without the hearty support and enthusiasm of the people. But it is hard to say where this enthusiasm will come from, if the key-note to all the Government's activity is, 'first pacification, then reform,' and if pacification is identical with that involuntary silence with which the long-suffering Russian people have grown so familiar in their history, and about which the great Little Russian poet wrote, 'From the Caucasus to Finland there is universal silence in all languages; for, see you, the country is doing well.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ANCIENT CLIMATE OF NORTHERN AFRICA

HAS the climate of Northern Africa changed since Greek and Roman times? The learned seem to disagree. Some French geologists are certain that it has; recent investigations by Dr. Leiter appear to indicate the contrary. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris) remarks that the traveler in Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco is struck with the enormous development that the Roman civilization attained in these countries—in Tunis especially, and in the province of Constantine, where the ruins of great Roman cities and the remains of important aqueducts abound. The contrast with the poverty of the present inhabitants, with the sterility of the fields, which are now scarcely cultivated, is still stronger. Thus it has been often asked whether the climate of Northern Africa may not have changed since the Roman epoch, and whether a diminution in the rainfall or a rise in the temperature may not have been the causes of these important modifications in the aspect of the region. We read further:

"General Lamothe concluded that even before the appearance of man, during the geological ages of the upper Pliocene and of the Pleistocene, the climate of Algeria was a 'climate of contrasts,' and that the distribution of rain among the seasons was as unequal as to-day.

"But between this Pleistocene epoch and the present era there was a considerable space of time, and it would be interesting to ascertain what the climate of Northern Africa must have been in the Roman period when the country apparently enjoyed so high a degree of prosperity.

"This is what Dr. Leiter has attempted to do, utilizing various historic data; and Mr. P. Lemoine sums up his conclusions in *La Géographie*.

"The data of the Greek and Roman authors on the mean temperature and on its variations show neither augmentation nor diminution; also the atmospheric pressure and the dominant directions of the wind have remained the same since antiquity, so far as we can form an idea of the Mediterranean region at this epoch. The humidity also could not have been greater then than now.

"The permanence of certain agricultural products in the same region is also a proof that the climate has not changed, either in its extremes or in its average. The size of the product is evidently less now than formerly, but this is due to the negligence of the inhabitants.

"Deforestation would not have been capable of modifying the climate of so considerable a region. The data that we possess on the ancient condition of the forests tell us that it is only over the present territory of Algeria that high forests have been felled and replaced with brush.

"Modifications in the animal population do not point to changes in the climate. . . . The disappearance of the great mammals and the later introduction of the camel are due solely to the influence of man."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MYTHOLOGY REVISED.
America replaces Europa.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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DOES MONEY CARRY DISEASE?

MANY will doubtless remember the campaign against infected money carried on for some time by Mr. A. Cressy Morrison, of Chicago, and will recall the article quoted in these pages a year or more ago, in which Warren W. Hilditch, of Yale, claimed to have demonstrated that transmission of disease by money was extremely unlikely. Mr. Morrison now returns to the attack in an article in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York), in which he asserts that Mr. Hilditch's experiments are inconclusive. The latest reports of the United States Treasury Department show, Mr. Morrison also states, that the "clean-money" agitation has been bearing fruit in a greater volume of soiled notes sent in for redemption. Mr. Hilditch's conclusion was based on a bacteriological study of twenty-four of the dirtiest bills he could find. Mr. Morrison casts doubt on this evidence as follows:

MR. A CRESSY MORRISON,

Who finds encouragement for his clean-money campaign in the growing volume of soiled bills returned to Washington for redemption.

"Before the knowledge of cholera transmission by water, it would have been considered a scientific contribution to the subject to have demonstrated the absence of cholera germs in twenty-four samples of water taken at random, some of which perhaps were dirty; but to-day we know that the bacteriological study of water for evidence of cholera will usually demonstrate the avenue of infection only when and where cholera is prevalent. Similarly, it would be a matter of the greatest surprize if the examinations of twenty-four or many more samples of water or food for typhoid germs revealed their presence, even if the water or food was dirty and offensive. Likewise, the most diligent search of twenty-four or more mosquitoes for malaria or yellow fever would in all probability fail to show a single malarial plasmodium or yellow-fever bacillus. In the same way, hundreds of rat-fleas might be caught and made to bite guinea-pigs or rats without the production of bubonic plague in a single instance. Do any of these negative observations disprove or discredit in the least degree our present views on the origin of the various diseases whose avenues of infection we have mentioned? . . . . . .

"When the facts of the transmission of cholera and typhoid by drinking-water were discovered it was not by the demonstration of the corresponding germs in water, dirty or otherwise, which was taken at random. Indeed, these demonstrations were the last and most difficult steps in the whole chain of evidence and were only successfully directed to water known to have been closely associated with epidemic outbreaks of the disease. By what reasoning, then, may we expect any more ready demonstration of infected money and why should not the same outside evidence of the possibility of infection guide as in the selection of money samples to be examined?"

It is particularly desirable, Mr. Morrison points out, to discover the transmitting media of the more common but no less fatal organisms, such as the germs of colds, grippe, diphtheria, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. Probably the avenues of transmission are limited, and it is, therefore, difficult to demonstrate the exact part that any particular avenue plays. Examinations of drinking-water for the actual germs of cholera or typhoid is laborious, so that bacteriologists rather look for indirect evidence of pollution, such as the presence of the colon bacillus, which signifies contamination with human or animal waste. It is desirable, it seems to the writer, to apply precisely the same principles to money. He goes on:

"Mr. Hilditch has demonstrated that the average number of bacteria in each of twenty-one bills was 142,000, while by far the most common forms present were the varieties of the pyogenic staphylococcus. . . . Their constant presence on money is certainly of greater significance than merely indicating the exposure to the bacterial contamination of the air; they clearly indicate that the money has been contaminated by handling and without regard to the virulence or the danger of infection to which these particular organisms themselves expose those who receive the money, they establish beyond question the most fundamental and significant fact for scientific demonstration, viz., that *money is a medium of bacterial communication from one individual to another*. . . . From the contributions of Mr. Hilditch it appears that the handling of money infects it; from the observations of Dr. Park it appears that the germs of diphtheria and tuberculosis may live on bills infected by these germs for several days or longer. It seems but a step, then, to the final demonstration of the actual transmission of these and similar diseases by money in circulation and to the prevention of such spread of disease by the proper measures to eradicate such possibilities."

MR. WARREN W. HILDITCH,

Who thinks the peril of contagion from soiled money is greatly exaggerated.

In a circular letter sent out to the press, Mr. Morrison makes the following statements, derived from a recent United States Treasury report, regarding the redemption of paper money:

"I find that there has been a rapid increase in the redemption of United States currency at the United States Treasury. The number of certificates redeemed during the fiscal year 1908 was 172,000,000, face value of $665,000,000. In 1909 the number was 194,000,000, face value of $772,000,000; an increase of 12.9 per cent. for 1909 over 1908. For the first quarter of the fiscal year 1910 the number of pieces redeemed was 49,000,000, which is an increase of 8,000,000 over the similar quarter of 1909, showing that 19.6 per cent. was redeemed as compared with the previous year. The national bank-notes, which you will understand form an additional currency (the previous figures being given for United States currency), show a remarkable increase in redemption. The amount received for redemption by the Treasury was $461,500,000, which exceeded by $112,000,000 the largest sum ever presented for redemption in any year. The redemptions were 67.80 per cent. of the average amount of the notes outstanding during the year, which was 680,600,000.

"The total number of notes redeemed was 47,000,000 separate *bank*-notes.

"While some of this increased redemption in both notes may be attributed to the increased use of currency, the percentage redeemed largely exceeds the percentage of increased currency, so that it can be truthfully said that the movement for 'clean money' is bearing fruit as shown by the Treasury record, which is absolutely the barometer of the movement."

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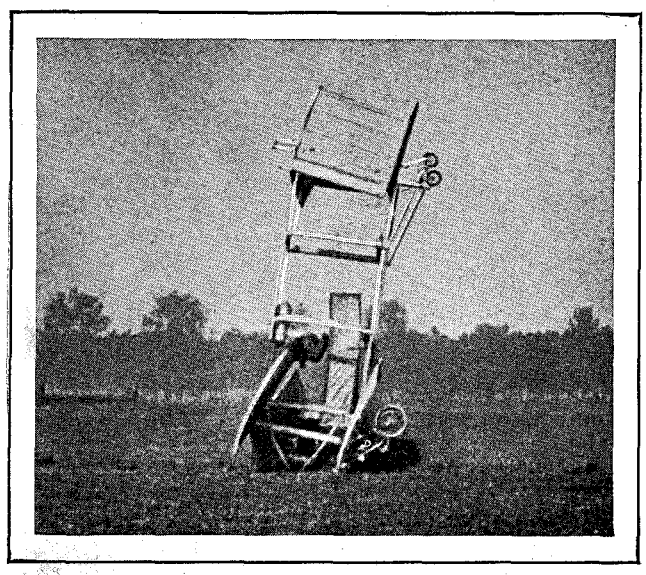
INSANITY IN THE ARMY

THAT an unbalanced mind is very common among French soldiers, is the conclusion reached by Drs. Antheaume and Mignot in a recent work entitled "Mental Disease in the French Army." In the American Army insanity is one of the less frequent disorders. We learn from the Surgeon-General's report that there were 1,083 cases in the United States Army in the years 1898-1907, or 1.73 per 1,000, and 98 cases in 1908, or 1.50 per 1,000. In the Philippines there were 13 cases in 1908, or 1.09 per 1,000—10 among the white troops and 3 among the colored. This contradicts the idea that insanity is more common among our soldiers in



THE BREGUET AEROPLANE ACCIDENT AT BETHANY, AUGUST 29, 1909.
Taken at the precise moment the biplane struck the earth. The aviator was thrown violently to the ground.

the Philippines than in the United States proper. Insanity in the Army is also less frequent than among the general population, according to the figures in the "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," which reports that in 1900 the insane in hospitals numbered 1.86 per 1,000 of the population. The authors of the French work show that, contrary to accepted opinion, mental diseases in the French Army are more frequent than French critics are willing to admit. Says a reviewer in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis):

"The disturbances oftenest observed among foot-soldiers are psychoses synchronizing with attacks of mental exhaustion. The sudden change from comparative comfort to an existence imbued with all the rigors of military discipline, not to mention the exactions incident to enforced physical and mental exertion, entails something more than the ordinary soldier possesses, namely, the sort of adaptability one associates only with men who are habitually in possession of normal intellectuality. One can readily see that since the individuality of the ordinary soldier is none too strong, he will not be long in manifesting insanity, should there be a predisposition to cerebral disturbances; a deplorable condition that is brought on partly by the officers in charge of regiments, who seem to see in his lack of ability to submit to stringent military rules, only what is perverse in human nature that must be corrected by increased discipline. Thus stubbornness is held responsible for insubordination, disregard of military rules, and open rebellion, when alienation should be regarded as the prime cause."

This is particularly true, the writer tells us, in certain special corps—foreign legions, for instance—in which a number of soldiers are practically degenerates. General paralysis is said to occur as often as 63 times in every 100 cases of insanity among officers, and its great danger lies in the fact that it may remain unrecognized for some time. We read:

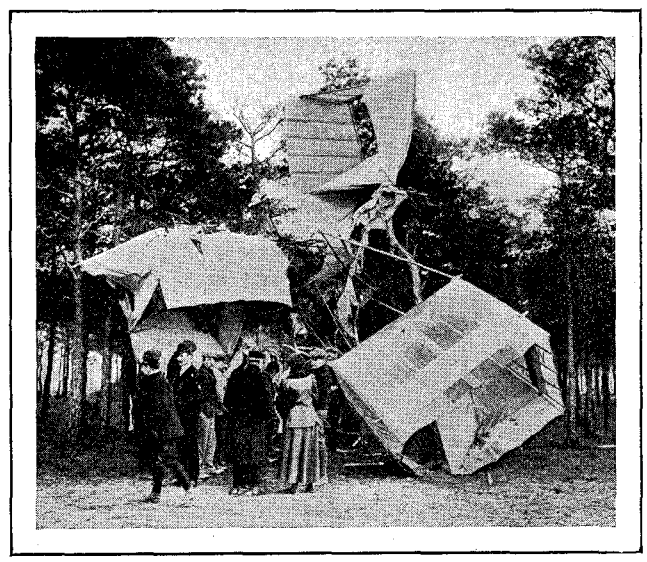
"To illustrate, a captain of artillery, who was held in thrall by delirious ideas which had not been remarked by his associates, hurled himself against a stone pier while galloping at the head of his battery, and on another occasion had the cannon mounted in places so difficult of access, that it required considerable maneuvering, on the part of the gunners, to fire them. All of which shows, beyond a doubt, how important it is to eliminate from an army those who are mentally unbalanced, directly the first symptoms are noticed. To effect so drastic a measure a corps of expert alienists would be required, and that Drs. Antheaume and Mignot are in a position to know what remedy should be applied to present defects will not be doubted, when it is recalled that they are at the head of the state lunatic asylum at Charenton, which houses all the officers and soldiers afflicted with mental diseases."

AEROPLANE ACCIDENTS

AVIATION is decidedly one of the arts in which one must "learn by doing." And in "doing" lives are occasionally lost. Has anything been learned from these accidents? Were they an unavoidable feature of progress in aviation? These questions are discust in *Engineering* (London, January 14). The writer notes that the latest fatal accident, the death of Delagrange, is the only one, apparently, that has been distinctly due to a failure in the main structure of the machine. It seems to be generally assumed, the writer says, that the biplane is safer than the monoplane, yet the greater number of accidents have happened to the biplane. He goes on:

"Previous to the death of Delagrange there had been four fatal accidents with modern flying-machines—viz., Lieutenant Selfridge was killed when making an ascent with Orville Wright on a Wright machine in America; Lefebre lost control of his Wright machine, which therefore fell; Lieutenant Ferber had a fall in his Voisin machine, from which he died soon after; and Fernandez was killed when flying in a biplane of his own design.

"One at least of these—namely, Lieutenant Selfridge's death—appears to have been due to the failure of the machinery, a broken propeller having been the primary cause of the fall. It is also possible that Lefebre's mishap was caused by the control-wire breaking, and the machine becoming unmanageable in consequence. It is, however, inevitable that in case of a fall the machine should be so damaged that it is impossible to tell what happened from the broken parts; and if the pilot is killed, it is difficult to ascertain how the accident took place. In the cases of Ferber and Fernandez there is no evidence that any part of the machine failed, and in the cases of Lieutenant Selfridge and Lefebre the main framing did not fail. In the case of Delagrange's accident, how-



AN AEROPLANE WHICH FELL IN A TREE.
The remains of De Baeder's machine.

ever, there seems good reason to suppose that the main framing forming one of the wings gave way altogether, the machine falling in consequence.

"Curiously enough, Santos Dumont had an accident the very next day from an almost exactly similar cause [but] . . . he did not lose his life."

Taking up next the relation of aeroplane construction to these

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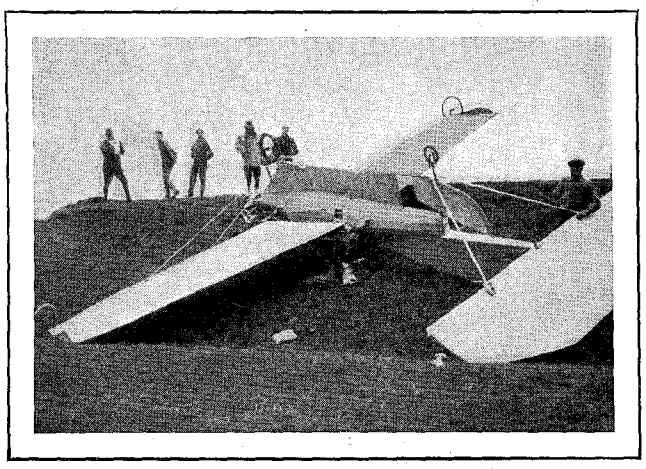
accidents, the writer says that the wing of an aeroplane is in its structure very much like the mast and rigging of a sailing-boat, the main spars taking the place of the mast, while the wire stays take that of the shrouds. A very important difference is that the mast of a boat usually has a forestay to take the longitudinal pressure when going head to wind, while the wing of an aeroplane often has no such provision. It is possible that this had something to do with the Delagrange accident. Says the writer:

"Whether the failure of the wing was actually from longitudinal stress or from the supporting wire breaking . . . will probably never be accurately known; but it is quite clear that the question of ample strength to resist longitudinal stresses should be very carefully considered, especially when putting more power into an existing machine.



HOW TO COME DOWN GRACEFULLY.

Geffroy's aeroplane, which fell from a height of 80 yards, turning over in the air, and landing almost uninjured on a grassy slope. The aviator was unhurt. At the Issy meet, February 17, 1909.

"The question of the most suitable material and fastenings for the supporting wires is, moreover, a matter which requires very careful consideration. In the case of biplanes the wires are so numerous that the failure of one or even more may not endanger the whole structure, but those of the monoplane are so few that failure of even one wire may mean a broken wing. In this respect, as in others, the position is, in fact, exactly the same as the mast of a sailing-boat, and one would expect, therefore, that the same materials would be suitable. At present, however, the stays of the aeroplane wings are almost invariably solid steel wire or ribbon, while the shrouds of a sailing boat are invariably of stranded rope, solid wire not having been found satisfactory. There is no doubt that, weight for weight, the solid wire will carry a heavier strain than the stranded rope when tested in a machine, but it is found in practise that it is not so reliable. The stranded rope seldom breaks without warning, but several strands go before the whole gets unsafe. As the breakage of these is very easily seen, an unsafe rope can always be replaced before actual breakage; whereas in the case of the single wire there is nothing whatever to show whether it has deteriorated or not.

"It does not, of course, necessarily follow that what is most suitable for a boat is also the most suitable for an aeroplane, but as the conditions are so very similar, it seems very doubtful policy to use in an aeroplane what is not good enough for a boat, as the consequences of failure are so much more serious.

"Incidentally the Delagrange accident shows what may be the evil effects of striving after 'records.' What is wanted to make the aeroplane of practical use is that it should be reliable and safe. The tendency of record-breaking machines is the exact opposite of this, as the weights of all the essential parts must be cut down to the finest limits possible in order to provide enough engine-power, petrol, etc., for the record run. It is, in fact, generally found in engineering that the design and materials which will give the best results for a short time are essentially different from those which are the most reliable, and striving after records consists simply in neglecting reliability and safety to the utmost extent to which the pilots can be persuaded to risk their necks."

COLD-STORAGE SURGERY

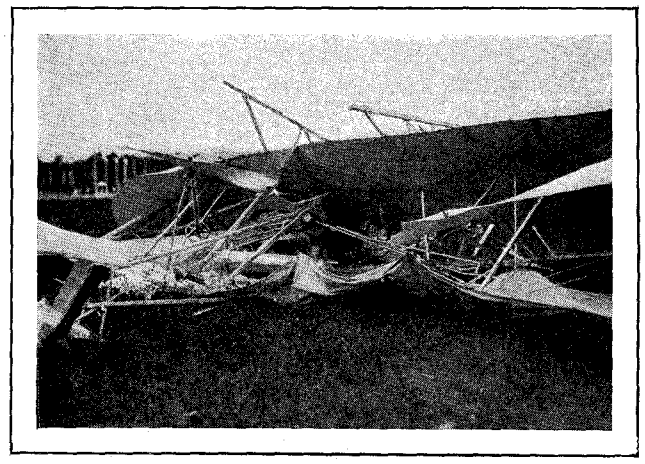
THAT the up-to-date surgeon may one day actually include in his equipment a refrigerator where various portions of bodily organs will be kept in cold storage ready to be spliced on where they are most needed is the rather startling suggestion made by Mr. R. Romme in *La Revue* (Paris, January 15). Recalling an earlier prediction of this kind, the writer asserts that it seems now to be in a fair way to be fulfilled. Dr. Carrel, whose success in the reparative surgery of the internal organs has already been noticed in these columns, has been experimenting on animals with material kept in cold storage as above suggested, and in many cases with complete success. The discussion is not only interesting in itself, but throws a side-light on the methods and merits of vivisection, which some regard as more cruel than useful, while others take the opposite view. Says Mr. Romme:

"No matter how inexpert he may be in anatomical matters, every one knows of the aorta from the aneurisms that sometimes develop there, whose rupture may cause sudden death. 'He succumbed to the rupture of an aneurism' is a phrase that is still often heard. Every one now knows that the aorta is a large artery, over an inch in diameter, which, issuing from the left ventricle, describes a curve and then descends along the vertebral column to the sacrum.

"It is comparatively easy to get at the aorta in the part situated in the abdominal cavity. If the surgery of the arteries were more advanced there would be no great difficulty, in case of an aneurism of the abdominal aorta, in opening the abdomen and uncovering the great artery and its aneurismal tumor. Dr. Carrel has performed several successful operations on the abdominal aorta of cats, removing a segment of the huge blood-vessel and replacing it with a similar segment taken from another animal or kept for some time in cold storage in a special liquid. . . . . .

"Greater difficulty, however, would be experienced in an operation on the thoracic aorta. To get at this part of the artery it would be necessary to open the chest and to move the lungs to one side. Now in case of a large opening of the thorax, the lungs collapse, the respiration ceases, and the animal dies of suffocation.

"This difficulty, however, no longer exists. Researches made recently have shown that respiration may be replaced for some time by simple ventilation of the lungs. To realize this it is sufficient to place in the trachea a tube of average caliber and to pass through it a current of air under slight pressure. In contact with this air, which distends the lungs, the blood throws off its carbonic acid and is charged with oxygen. Asphyxia is thus avoided, and the animal may continue to breathe and live for three or four hours.



WHERE LEFEBRE MET HIS DEATH.

"This is precisely the arrangement adopted by Carrel in his experiments on dogs. . . . He draws the conclusion that operations on the thoracic aorta are not necessarily dangerous. It is, however, another matter to go further and say that the surgical treatment of aneurisms of the aorta is an accomplished fact. For to operate on an aneurism surrounded with inflammatory adherences and pathologic products is much more difficult than to treat a healthy aorta. We may hope, however, that the day when we shall know how to vanquish these difficulties is not far off and that in this

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day, in all surgical hospitals there will be a cold-storage plant where will be kept all sorts of segments—arteries, veins, joints, perhaps arms and legs, which the surgeon will utilize in his operations."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIQUID CRYSTALS

THESE curious bodies have been known for twenty years or more, but investigation during that time has brought out more and more of their interesting properties. Whether they should be called "crystals" is still in dispute; but this is a matter of definition and nomenclature solely. They exist, no matter what they are called. In *La Nature* (Paris) Maurice Leblanc tells us some of the latest facts about them. He writes:

"The maximum size of these crystals is much too small to enable direct visual observation; their possible size would even appear to decrease very rapidly as the softness of the constituent matter increases. Thus, for example, the microscopic crystals of soft soap are giants compared with the liquid crystals of benzoate of cholesterin. . . . . .

"If a saturated solution of ammonium oleate in alcohol be allowed to cool, we see transparent crystals appear, of the form of very elongated 'diamonds'; these are visible with difficulty in natural light, for their refraction is very nearly that of the surrounding liquid. If the liquid be poured out, the crystals are seen to be displaced and deformed, twisting about to clear obstacles such as a grain of dust or an air-bubble. Everything takes place as if these crystals were simply portions of the liquid that had become doubly refracting.

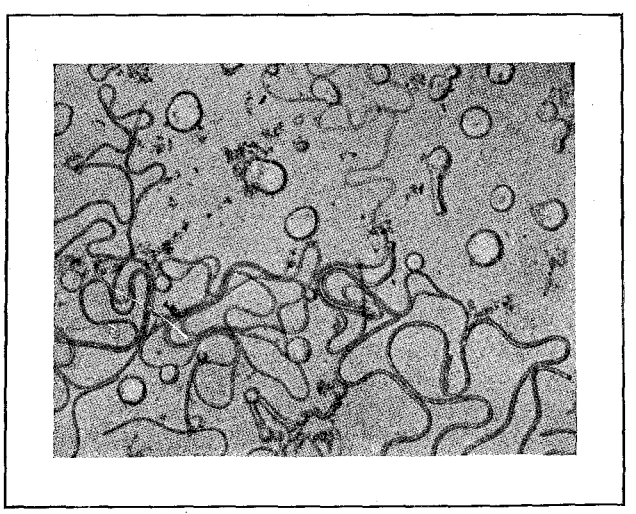
SPHERICAL "CRYSTAL" SWALLOWING AN AIR-BUBBLE.

"When two of these crystals meet, they join to form a single one as two drops of water would do, and this single crystal assumes at once the polyhedric form of the crystals that gave it birth; here we have the action of a force different from those of capillarity, which are the only ones that act when two drops of water run together.

"If the two crystals meet almost at right angles they unite, but the resulting crystal does not take the original form; it forms a sort of star; the same thing happens when in avoiding an obstacle the curvature of a crystal becomes too sharp; it can not straighten out and assumes the form of a portion of a star.

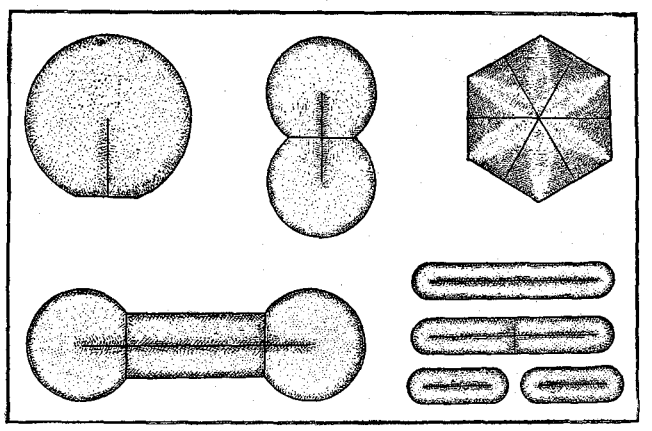
"The two fragments of an oleate crystal when cut in two assume each the polyhedric form of a complete crystal."

About 1890 Lehmann discovered crystals that form, when suspended freely, spherical drops like those of ordinary liquids.



LIQUID "CRYSTALS" ASSUMING BACTERIAL FORMS.

These have a fluidity comparable to that of water, but their particles are arranged in concentric circles about axes of symmetry. If two or more drops touch they blend and the resulting drop assumes the normal structure. By proper mixtures Lehmann obtained intermediate forms between the polyhedric crystals described above and the more liquid crystalline drops. Some of these exhibit phenomena strangely like those of the lower forms of life. A spherical "crystal," meeting an air bubble or a drop of different density, envelops or "swallows" it as an ameba does its



SPHERICAL "CRYSTALS" SHOWING APPARENT VITAL PHENOMENA.

food. "Buds" may appear on the flattened surface of a drop and break off, as when living organisms multiply by budding. Two spheres in contact may assume the form of a rod-bacterium or of a long snake-like organism. Says Mr. Leblanc:

"These formations would appear to grow, as living beings do, by additions made to their substance . . . while an ordinary crystal increases by the addition of new particles to its surface. As with bacteria, these rods and serpents advance or recede, squirm about, etc.

"The most curious thing is that, also like bacteria, they may separate into two or more parts, which behave like complete individuals and in their turn may grow and multiply.

"The cause of these movements is doubtless the force of crystallization, which attracts new molecules to those already grouped; in getting into position, the newcomers separate and repel the former. These experiments show that the force of crystallization may do mechanical work at the expense of their chemical energy; we have transformations similar to those that occur in the phenomena of life, and the Monists may see in this a support for their belief. The discovery of liquid crystals will surely give us new information on the constitution of matter and the forces exerted among molecules. Perhaps it will force us to modify some of our classic definitions and conceptions, but this is no reason why we should refuse to Mr. Lehmann and his associates the great honor due to their labors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LUMINOUS ELEMENT—The gaseous element neon, discovered in the atmosphere by Sir William Ramsay, is remarkable for chemical inertness, but possesses a curious physical property discovered by J. Norman Collie and thus described in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 19):

"When a sealed glass tube, containing mercury in an atmosphere of neon at low pressure, is shaken it becomes strongly luminous. Similar effects are obtained when other gases are substituted for neon, but the light emitted by neon in these conditions is especially bright.

"If the shaking is repeated at intervals during two or three hours, the intensity of the light diminishes for a time and thereafter remains constant. The original luminosity can be restored by passing an electric discharge through the tube. If one end of the tube is heated to 750° F. while the other end is cooled by immersion in liquid air, and the tube is then allowed to return to the ordinary atmospheric temperature, the part which has been heated glows much more brightly than before. The luminosity is also greatly increased by substituting a tube of fused quartz for the

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glass tube. G. Claude is endeavoring to utilize this remarkable property of neon as a source of light, and claims to have constructed neon lamps of an efficiency equal to about 1 watt per candle-power."

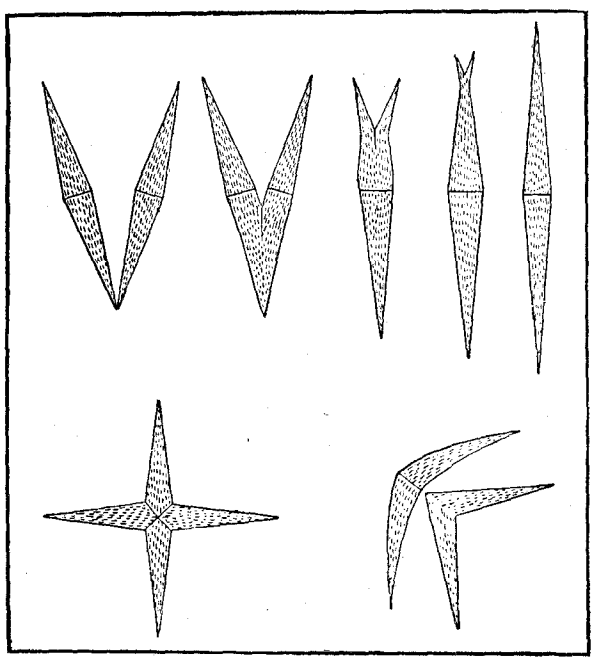
ANOTHER THEORY OF HYPNOTISM

THE mystery of hypnotism is as far from explanation as ever, we are told by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York). He recalls that Charcot and the Parisian school taught that it was an artificially produced neurosis akin to hysteria, while Bernheim and his followers strongly maintained that it was normal sleep induced by suggestion. Then, some years ago Bechterew, of St. Petersburg, maintained that it was a modification of normal sleep, and in its deeper stages allied to somnambulism and other phenomena of abnormal or partial sleep, in which the perceptive faculties are capable of receiving and remembering impressions something like dreams.

The latest idea of it, however, comes from Harvard:

"Now Münsterberg comes with another theory that it is merely a state of artificially produced increased suggestibility of normal tissue, differing in no respects from that of hysteria in which the increased suggestibility is a symptom of a pathologic change. He sees no relation to normal sleep, which is marked by a decrease of sensitiveness and selective attention which are both intensified in hypnotism.

"All this diversity of opinion would be deplorable if hypnotism were of more use, but as its chief field is the modification of symptoms, while ignoring the disease, it is just as well to limit the use of it to those practitioners who can and will treat the basic organic causes at the same time. The whole subject has been so tainted by quackery and fraud, that conservative physicians are apt to look askance at it anyhow, and are more than ever of that tendency now that laymen have been so active in its exploitation. If it is of wider use, it has been unfortunate in the selection of its friends, and as its greatest effects are seen in the neurotics whose nervous vagaries make their testimony unreliable, we must expect it to be under a cloud for some time to come. Bad associations corrupt good morals in medicine as well as in other affairs, and we hope that hypnotism will become respectable and let us become more acquainted with it."



UNION OF TWO CRYSTALS OF AMMONIUM OLEATE.

ELECTRIC CURRENTS FROM TREES—That electric currents may be produced by trees, in conjunction with the soil and with water, is asserted by a French engineer, Mr. Crommelin, as reported in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 15). Says this paper:

"The author sunk a copper rod in a tree and connected the rod with one pole of a galvanometer whose other pole was joined to an iron bar buried in the ground. The galvanometer showed a deviation of 4° for one tree and a proportionally greater one for more.

"In a second experiment, a rod was sunk in a tree denuded of its bark at this point, while another rod was sunk in the bark. The galvanometer then showed a deviation of 2°. These experiments were made on ash-trees; the deviations were much greater with poplars.

"An iron rod, buried in the ground, was connected with one pole of the galvanometer, and the other pole was connected to a wire insulated from the ground and having its end dipt into the water of a river. A deviation of 40° was observed at 11 A.M. and only 25° in the afternoon. These currents thus varied in intensity according to the hour of the day.

"Mr. Crommelin describes several other experiments, but we shall confine ourselves to an indication of the following: in a sulfate-of-copper solution were plunged two plates of copper connected with two iron rods buried in the ground, 1 meter apart. At the end of 408 hours a deposit of copper of 25 milligrams was collected, proving that an electric current had passed.

"It is probable that these electric currents are due to unequal chemical action on the rods buried in the trees and in the ground."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ENGLISH PELLAGRA COMMISSION

PELLAGRA is attracting serious attention in England as well as in this country, and a commission whose findings may be of use to our own workers in this field has been formed there for the investigation of the disease. It is proposed, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, February 5), to send out Dr. L. W. Sambon and, if possible, others, to some pellagrous district—probably in Italy—to work out problems connected with the spread of the disease. Says the paper just named:

"Dr. Sambon is a well-known opponent of the infected-maize theory of pellagra, and has advanced a series of reasons on which he bases the idea that some protozoal organism is the *materies morbi*. As a working-hypothesis he intends to examine the relation of the various midges or sand-flies to the distribution of cases; a study of their topographical, geographical, and seasonal distribution has shown that there is a marked correspondence to that of pellagra. Whether this correspondence has been observed also in those parts of the United States where pellagra is prevalent is not stated.

"Now, it is not altogether a bad thing to enter upon a difficult research with a definite working-theory to be tested and applied, tho the disadvantages of prejudging what is entirely an open question are, of course, obvious and undeniable. If Dr. Sambon can prove that a midge or any other suctorial insect plays a constant part in the dissemination of pellagra his protozoal theory will receive strong support, and he will be very materially aided in his efforts to determine and describe the parasite itself. In such a case the vegetable-fungus theory will probably lapse into oblivion. But, tho we do not object to Dr. Sambon holding strong views upon what he expects to find, he must be very wary lest he fail to keep a perfectly open mind with regard to any other factors in the etiology. It has so often happened that investigators who have been filled with enthusiasm for some particular solution of a problem have failed to mark the plain indications pointing to some other conclusion that we feel bound to point out such a possibility. We quite agree that he has made out a case for the testing of the protozoal theory, and we hope sincerely that some definite advance toward the control of this very serious disease may be achieved as the result of the Commission's labors."

In conclusion, the writer suggests that it would be advantageous to carry out this research in correlation with the work in this country. He says:

"There should be, and we trust the Commission will take care that there is, no avoidable overlapping in the work. Results which have already been thoroughly tested in one hemisphere should be communicated without delay to workers in the other, so that there may be as little duplication of fruitless labor as possible. To this end an organized effort should be made to coordinate the various researches."

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RACE SUICIDE ROBBING THE MINISTRY

IF we can by statistical tabulation find out where our ministers come from—that is, from what status in society—we shall be able, thinks Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, to determine one reason why our supply is diminishing. It is this writer's opinion that the ministry of the Church "comes from the class which produces the fewest children"; hence he sees a vital relation between race suicide and the diminishing supply of ministers. In an article in the February *Review of Reviews* this noted Protestant Episcopal clergyman declares:

REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,

Who says that "in the class in which the larger part of the membership of the church is to be found there is a shocking and an alarming decrease in the number of children."

"I give it as my deliberate judgment, having made some study and investigation of the matter and speaking not at random, that in the class in which the larger part of the membership of the Church is to be found there is a shocking and alarming decrease in the number of children springing therefrom. In other words, race suicide begins in the so-called better classes, the more highly educated, the wealthier, the more cultivated classes. I admit this with shame and sorrow. The average to which we point with pride when considering vital statistics, deaths, and births, is maintained by the poorer and humbler folk — God bless them!"

The indictment is carried forward even to those who man the citadel of faith. Dr. Brady continues:

"Even the ministry itself partakes of the tendency, for the families of the married clergy are very much smaller than they were. For instance, in a convocation in which I formerly lived, there were 16 clergymen; 12 of them were married, 2 were celibates, and 2 were bachelors. The 12 clergymen were fathers of but 26 children. Of the 26 probably half were girls. Two had none, 2 had 1, 3 had 2, 3 had 3, 1 had 4, and 1, the writer, had 6. The average was little more than 2 to a clergyman.

"In a parish of which I was once rector the number of childless families who rented pews was greatly in excess of the number who had children, and yet some of these families had been church families, so-called, for generations, and had been represented in the ministry repeatedly. In the Sunday-school of that parish there were about 350 children, as against nearly three times as many confirmed members. In the whole diocese, which was a typical American diocese of the first class, there were over 20,000 communicants as against 8,000 children in the Sunday-schools. It is sometimes said that the Episcopal Church has a larger proportion of education, culture, and wealth than any other church in the land. However this may be, the decreased number of children in this church of the rich and the cultured is an obvious fact. The Presbyterian and Congregational churches, in which social conditions probably approximate our own, have the same melancholy tale to tell."

Dr. Brady expresses some doubt as to the application of his principle to Roman Catholics and to the Methodist denomination. He is promptly answered by a paper of the latter church, *The Pacific Christian Advocate* (Portland), which says:

"We do not believe the statements here made by Dr. Brady can be verified by a strict investigation. It may be true in the more thickly settled regions, especially in the Episcopal Church, but we are constrained to assume that directly the opposite of this statement is true of the Methodist Church in the West. . . . . .

"If our ministers are coming from small families, where they have been coddled and petted and spoiled, may the Lord pity us. There may, out of such conditions, arise great intellectual giants, but not a multitude of heroic defenders of righteousness and men who will endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

"Since we have been thinking about it, we are inclined to the opinion that the antecedents and environment of the majority of the Methodist preachers have developed their courageous heroism and caused the Church to come to its present commanding position among the Protestant churches of the Western world.

"There is another element in this which must be subjected rather than amplified. Is it probable, under ordinary conditions, that the highest ideals of life, its virtues and responsibilities, are cherished in the families of one or two children? It is worth while to think on these things.

"A large family is a great institution, a great privilege, and a boundless opportunity.

"A man and woman who have more respect for their own comfort and more confidence in their own cunning than they have in the will and power of God, will not readily accept the responsibilities of bringing into the world and training a large progeny."

Other causes than the unproductiveness of families are adduced by Dr. Brady to account for the decrease in the ministry. He mentions the present confusion of doctrinal standards, which offers no answers to an inquiring spirit. Then the old question of salaries is not forgotten; but a fresh contribution to the discussion is his reflection on the "ecclesiastical blacklist." We read:

"In ecclesiastical life the workings of the blacklist, unofficial, intangible, indefinable tho it be, are unchecked and unhindered. Let the clergyman make a mistake, not necessarily in morals but in manners or in methods; let him fail in a particular work, be the causes what they may, no matter how much of the result is due to his own ineptitude or how much is due to the ignorance or the malice of others, he has to take the brunt of it and bear the burden of it, go out before the world with it back of him. Man after man have I seen and known whose career has been blasted, ruined, because of something which at most was a very venial fault, by no means irreparable. It is the saddest phase of clerical life. Not only the question of his bread and butter depends upon his securing the approval of the village tyrant and sometimes of the urban ecclesiastical despot, but his work, the work to which he has given himself, is spoiled, his whole training is wasted, his future is impaired, because he has not pleased somebody who happens to be the person naturally consulted by other people, lay or cleric, when he is being inquired about and considered for another field. The average man does not look forward with relish to a position with such possibilities.

"The usual every-day hero and martyr is not only born but he must be bred to the sacrificial point.

"Again, there is the persistent influence of puritanical views which would fain conform the conduct of the clergy to rules and regulations which have long since become obsolete for the rest of the world. Lingering and archaic opinions as to the proprieties force the minister into positions apart from the people whom he serves. The minister may not go to the play, for instance, even when it is a play which would benefit him physically, mentally, and spiritually. The rest of the congregation will go, but he must remain away and set a good example—to whom and for what, pray? The position is utterly irrational and senseless, but opinion on the matter is well-nigh universal.

"It is a cumulation of these things which has caused the steady decline in the number of candidates for the ministry, and which accounts for the terrible situation."

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CATHOLIC ANSWER TO MR. SPEER

MR. ROBERT E. SPEER, whose indictment of the morality of South American clergy and laity was recently quoted in these pages from an address he delivered in Rochester, N. Y., is answered by *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia). His quotations of utterances of the Pope and the Bishop of Caracas to sustain his charge are declared false by this Catholic journal, which adds:

"No Catholic bishop would have recourse to a pastoral letter if he had disorderly priests to deal with. They would soon find that this is not the way in which the Catholic Church enforces discipline. We have, happily, some means of offsetting these grotesque and monstrous libels on priests and people in Chile, from sources not personally interested in the vile game of holding them up to the world's contumely, as the *Uriah Heep* sort of missionary is."

Mr. Speer's words were sent broadcast in the official sheet issued by the Student Volunteer Movement, giving the addresses delivered at their recent annual convention in Rochester, and such journals as the Rochester *Post-Express*, *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), *The Religious Telescope* (Dayton), and *The Church Guardian* (Toronto), reproduced the address and quoted the Pope's letter against which Roman-Catholic journals have demurred. The leader of the Student Volunteer Movement is temporarily absent from America, but is expected to make a personal reply to his critics on his return. *The Catholic Standard and Times* brings up against the picture of morals that Mr. Speer presented an account published in *America* (New York, January 22), by Mr. Charles Joseph Creamer, who has lived in Chile for ten years. He makes "some striking commentaries on social and religious conditions as he found them there." His words are:

"I have lived in Chile for ten years, and it gives me much pleasure indeed to testify to the high intellectuality and morality of the Chilean clergy and people. Indeed, I have been edified by what I have seen and heard there, and I really think we, in the United States and Canada, could learn some salutary lessons from our noble Chilean brethren. One thing which has attracted my attention and admiration very much are their Houses for Spiritual Exercises (Casas de Ejercicios). These are found not only in the cities, but even in the country. They are very large; some receive as many as 1,000 retreatants at a time. The spiritual exercises last nine days, during which time food and lodging are provided gratis to all the poor in attendance. . . . It is a grand sight to see so many thousands of the descendants of the aboriginal Indians everywhere present in these Latin Republics. They are all baptized, all instructed in their religion, all receive the holy sacraments. Many have Spanish blood in their veins. What a sad contrast to what we see in these United States and in some provinces of Canada!

"There is no divorce in Chile. Family life is really beautiful in its patriarchal simplicity. When speaking of their father the children say: 'Mi señor padre' (my lord father), 'mi señora madre' (my lady mother). Children consult their parents even in trivial matters. Never, in any other country, have I seen such mutual respect and love between husband and wife and children and parents. . . .

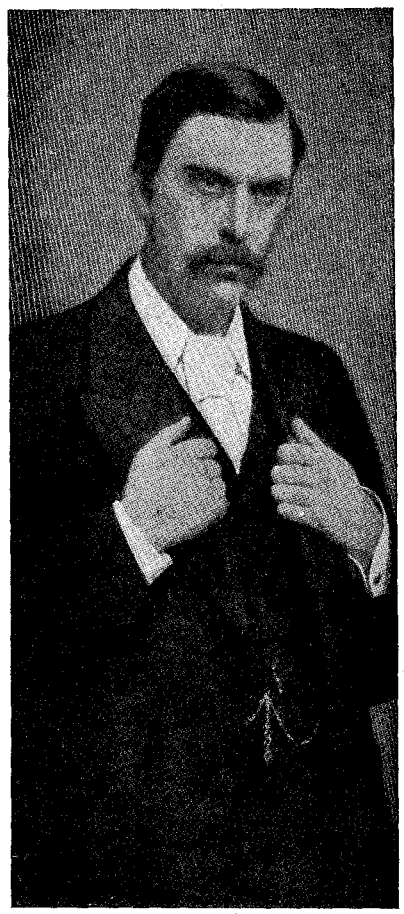
"The sanctity of the marriage relation is respected among Chileans to an extent that surprizes Americans. Families are usually very large. Ten and twelve children are quite common, and the family with only five or six children is exceptional, while the case of a married couple without any offspring is so rare as to excite comment."

The editorial from which we are quoting goes on in this vein:

"Mr. Speer has a good deal to say about illiteracy and illegitimacy in the South-American Republics, based on the same burning desire to enlighten and convert and speak the truth as the quotations from the imaginary Pope and the innominate Bishop of Caracas exhibit. He is one of a group who presently occupy the center of the stage, with an obliging press for megaphone, shouting for help for the benighted Catholic aborigines in many lands, while 50,000,000 of their own countryfolk here turn a deaf ear to any blandishments of theirs and regard them as so many professors of the confidence game."

NON-CONFORMISTS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT

NON-CONFORMITY, as well as Liberalism, has received a setback in the new English Parliament. In the last Parliament the Free-Church members numbered about 200, and probably formed the strongest group, numerically, in the House, says *The Baptist Times and Freeman* (London). But it is added that, "as is the way with Free Churchmen, they were numerous rather than compact," their non-conformity not being a bond of union linking them together in a solid phalanx of opinion. Indeed, some of them, if they could properly be called Free Churchmen at all, says this journal, "did very little at it." Continuing is an estimate of the strength of the present Parliament:



REV. C. SYLVESTER HORNE,

A Congregational minister, who will be one of the leaders of the party watching the interests of non-conformity in the present Parliament.

"In the House of Commons just elected there will be, as far as we can tell, just over 120 Free Churchmen, so that our numbers are reduced to little more than half what they were in 1906. Nearly all of them are members of the last Parliament who have survived the battle of the polls, and that fact alone is a proof of strength of character and loyalty to conviction of no average order. In such a struggle as that through which we have just passed, a non-conformist who has overcome all the influences that have been arrayed against him can hardly be a weakling. There are some new names in the list of Free-Church members, and among them two or three which call for special notice. By the advice and almost at the request of his brethren in the Congregational ministry, the Rev. C. Sylvester Horne consented to fight Ipswich in the Liberal interest. His opponents made the most desperate efforts to recapture the seat, and were confident of success. However, tho he came late into the field, Mr. Horne managed to retain it by a respectable majority. We do not know how he is going to combine his work at Whitefield's with his new duties at St. Stephen's, but there can be no question that his presence in the House of Commons will be an immense gain, not only to Free Churchism, but also to Liberalism."

This journal mentions other names, among whom are Mr. Birrell and Mr. Haldane, that are included within the Baptist fold, and can be "relied on to support all proposals for the removal of the disabilities under which non-conformists still suffer in Church and State." There is this outlook for the new Parliament:

"We said just now that non-conformity had received a distinct setback, as far as numbers were concerned, in the new Parliament. In other respects it may prove just the reverse. Next to the Conservatives, the Free-Church members will still be the strongest group in the House. And it has to be borne in mind that where parties are so evenly balanced as they now are, groups exercise much more influence than when one party has an overwhelming majority. In the last Parliament the Liberal majority was so

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enormous that the views of individual members and of groups of members were comparatively unimportant. The Government could disregard them, and go on its way in security. That will be the case no longer. Even if it were so inclined, the Cabinet could not treat lightly the clearly exprest views of a solid group of 122 Free-Church members; and tho we have no intention of pressing our claims unreasonably and of embarrassing the Government, we shall, if the Cabinet surmounts its initial difficulties and remains in power, demand the fulfilment of the pledges repeatedly given by Mr. Asquith and his colleagues."

RELIGIOUS EFFECT OF CARNEGIE GIFTS

DR. DAVID J. BURRELL, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, seems to join the accusing forces against our colleges in a recent address delivered in Chicago. He declared that in his judgment "the Carnegie Foundation is the most significant movement in modern times in the interests of agnosticism in general education." These words, as reported in the New York *Evening Post*, were uttered in an address before the convention of the Western section of the Presbyterian Alliance of the World. The clergyman also referred to the fact that he had "been called to task for saying that the Biblical instruction in Princeton University has been under the direction of a man who does not believe in the inspired trustworthiness of the Scriptures as the word of God." The same affirmations, he asserts, "might be made, and still more strongly, respecting many of the institutions of learning under avowedly Christian control." This attack draws a reply from "an officer of the Foundation, who does not wish his name to be used." He says that "much of the criticism on the part of ministers and clergymen is due to a misunderstanding of the reason why Mr. Carnegie did not wish his money to go to so-called sectarian colleges." The officer of the Foundation proceeds with the defense in this wise:

"It is not true that agnosticism has sprung up in our institutions of learning because of Mr. Carnegie's generosity. I have often pointed out that critics show a tendency to confuse religious life with church-membership—two very different things. There are people in the Church to-day who are not, strictly speaking, leading religious lives. And there are people outside of the Church who are leading the true religious life.

"Mr. Carnegie has no hostility to denominations, but he does disapprove strongly of a condition which limits the choice of college trustees, officers, or teachers to a stated denomination. It is the same as saying that a man is not a good American citizen because he does not belong to the Democratic or Republican party, when people criticize colleges for severing their sectarian relations.

"We are not drifting toward agnosticism because we do not seek to inculcate the principles of one particular church organization to the exclusion of others in our colleges and universities. In the early days a student was usually put through a denominational test as well as an educational one when he entered college. Nowadays, this has disappeared; a student may enter a college regardless of whether he be a Catholic or Protestant, or of any other faith, or of no faith.

"The idea was to increase the prestige of the denomination which governed the college, and to train young men to become leaders in the Church. But even in institutions which continue to be associated closely with some religious body, this plan is no longer carried out extensively.

"The trustees of the Carnegie Foundation have looked into the matter thoroughly, and it is my conviction that the undenominational colleges and universities are on a much higher plane, as a general rule, than their sectarian rivals. There can be no doubt of this. When a religious body seeks to control and maintain a college, it must sooner or later undertake to support it without depending on public benefactions.

"The result is that, from an economic point of view, the denominational college has a hard time to maintain the same standard as that of the undenominational institution. Salaries paid to professors in the denominational colleges are, on an average, far below those paid to professors in institutions where direct church connection does not exist."

Dr. Burrell's objection, *The Evening Post* explains, is based upon the fact that the Carnegie pensions are withheld from colleges and universities under the control of any church organization. This rule was laid down by the benefactor, and in the four years since the establishment of the pension fund several colleges have revised their charters and broken away from religious ties in order that members of the faculty might avail themselves of Mr. Carnegie's offer. *The Evening Post* cites several cases:

"Among ministers and clergymen this willingness of college authorities to comply with the regulations of the Foundation has caused no little concern. Bishop Candler, a Methodist of the South, on several occasions has criticized the colleges for throwing off their church connections, and other churchmen also have exprest their disapproval from time to time

"One of the most recent instances of a college altering its charter in order to be eligible for Carnegie pensions is that of Wesleyan, long known as a thoroughgoing Methodist institution. The Middletown college authorities have lately removed certain restrictions, among them the one providing that the president of the college should be a minister in the Methodist Church. Wesleyan's application to be admitted as a pensioner is now in the hands of the trustees of the Carnegie Fund. It is believed that the college, which is one of the few large institutions of the East that are barred by the Foundation, will soon be admitted.

"Two Presbyterian colleges, which under their original charters were ineligible to enjoy the benefits of Mr. Carnegie's offer, have since made over their organization, and are now on the pension list of the Foundation. They are Centre College, of Danville, Ky., and Coe College in Iowa. Drake University, of Des Moines, hitherto under the control of the Disciples of Christ, has also broken away and joined the steadily increasing group of pensioners."

TRINITY'S TENEMENTS PRAISED—Trinity Church in New York has so often been accused of being a rapacious or neglectful landlord that an independent witness is worth hearing. A report on the condition of all residence buildings owned and controlled by Trinity, as found on inspections from June 24 to October 12, made for the tenement-house committee of the Charity Organization Society, has been made public. This inspection, according to the New York *Tribune*, covered 334 houses, comprizing 810 apartments, and included all the houses owned by Trinity and used for dwelling-house purposes—that is, as tenement-buildings, two-family houses, or private houses, with or without shops, factories, or the like in the same building. The summary on the report proceeds:

"The general trend of the report is to show that sensationally bad conditions were not found in the tenements and smaller houses owned and controlled by Trinity Church. It was found that a large majority of them were in good condition, according to the report, while a minority had defects and a few were in bad condition. Until all the houses on Trinity's land are kept in good condition, however, they will always be made a ground of accusation against the church, the report adds.

"According to the conditions disclosed in the inspections the compilers of the report have divided the houses into three classes. The first includes buildings in good condition throughout or with only minor defects; 62 per cent. of the whole number examined belong to this class. The second class includes buildings with some or many defects, ranging from houses almost in the first class to those almost in the third class, 34 per cent. of the whole. Only fourteen buildings, or 4 per cent. of the whole, were placed in the third class. Of these one has since been demolished, one has been vacated, and improvements have been made in others."

Dr. Manning, the rector of Trinity, is quoted by the New York *Evening Post* as making this comment on the report:

"People have said that our houses were in bad repair, and have called them 'hot-beds of tuberculosis,' and the like. I think such criticism ought to be silenced by this report, which, in my opinion, shows that we are doing our best to make things better. I doubt whether 208 tenements chosen at random would make such a good showing as ours. But the report is by no means final. We are going ahead with our work."

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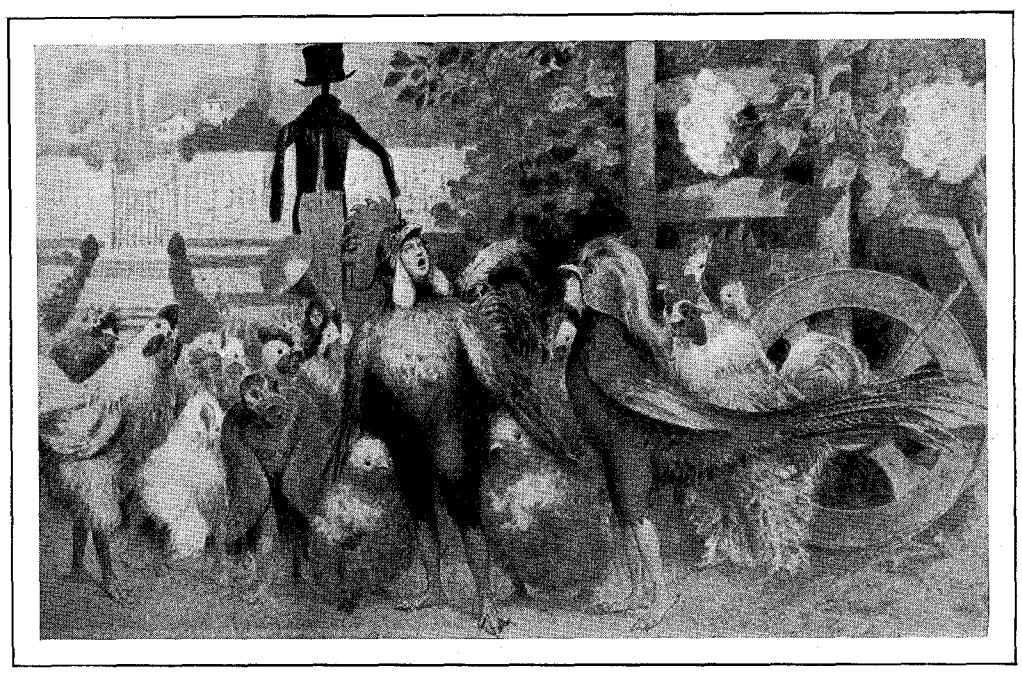
THE "FIRST NIGHT" OF CHANTICLEER

THE greatest "first night" of modern times, is what Mr. A. B. Walkley calls the public rehearsal of "Chanticleer." Nothing like it has been seen since the first night of "The Marriage of Figaro," he reports overhearing a famous Academician say to his neighbor. The men and women present were the most brilliant Paris affords, but in one respect a certain cognate event furnished by New York bore off the palm in the judgment of this English observer. "Perhaps the men, being mainly 'littery gents,'" says Mr. Walkley in the London *Times* (February 8), "hardly compare favorably with the fine types of manhood one saw at the opening of the New Theater in New York; but in such a gathering the men are mere foils; the beauty of the women, their quick, eager Parisian expression, the nicely calculated audacity and fantasy of their gowns make a wonderful show." The crowd outside the theater that can not hope for an inside view are in gala mood despite the floods. "It is a true Parisian crowd which will have its joke." As the guests hurry into the theater the men are saluted with a cock-crow, "and when a pretty woman steps out of her motor-car there is a cry of 'Oh! la jolie poule!'" When inside, the stage first demands attention. This is what happens:

"At 8:35, to be precise, the three regulation knocks are heard. They send a thrill through the house, almost a solemn thrill, as tho they were the knocking of the *Porter* in 'Macbeth.' But who is this man in evening dress who darts suddenly through the orchestra, and, standing in front of the prompter's box, holds up his hand for silence? It is Jean Coquelin, the son of the great actor whom death snatched from this very play—Jean Coquelin, radiant, excited, his voice faltering with emotion, as well it may. With admirably clear enunciation, nevertheless, he speaks the prolog, which tells us how we are going, as it were, 'back to the land,' to hear the voice of Nature and to see how a simple farmyard may be a microcosm of the great world. As he mentions this or that animal, this or that process of rural labor, the appropriate sound is heard from behind the curtain. Nothing could be happier than this prolog; it strikes the note, it puts us all in the right atmosphere. The audience, wrought to a pitch of extraordinary emotion (I see some of the ladies shedding a furtive tear), wildly applauds. And then at last—at last!—the curtain rises upon 'Chanticleer.'"

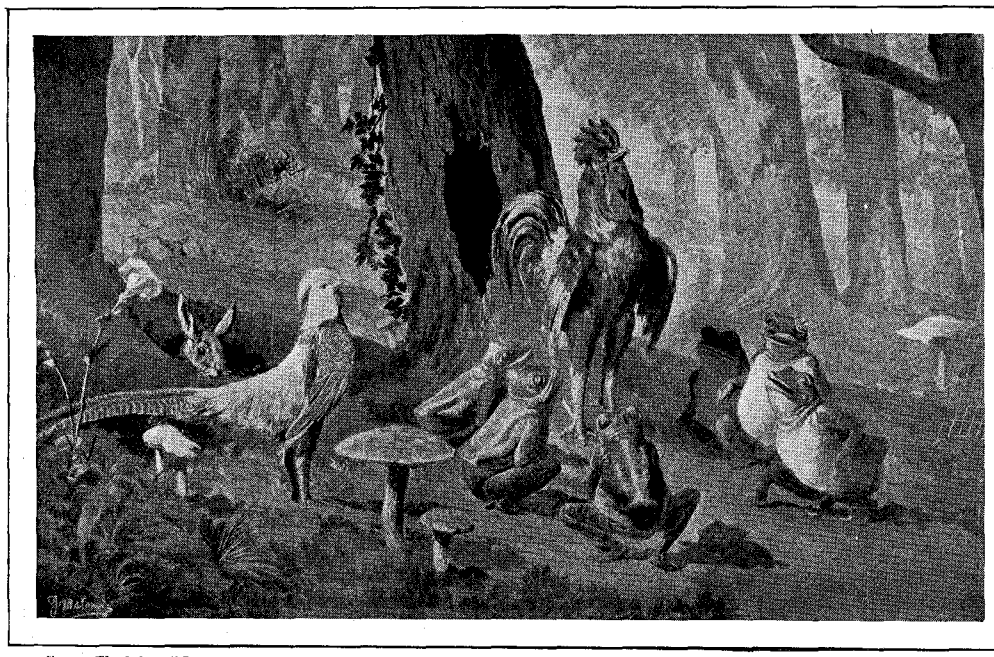


From "L'Illustration," Paris.

CHANTICLEER GATHERS HIS SUBJECTS UNDER HIS PROTECTING WING,

And crows defiance at the shadow of the *Sparrow Hawk*.

Our readers have already had from the pen of American newspaper correspondents an outline of the story of "Chanticleer." We quote Mr. Walkley's account of the effect of the play. The final scene shows the forest at the end of night, and *Chanticleer*, subject to the wiles of the *Hen-pheasant*, forgetting to crow to herald the dawn. The sudden gleam of the sun persuades him that he does not call forth the orb of day. So he goes back to the farm, saddened, disillusioned, but chastened and "full of faith and hope, wisdom and charity." The *Golden Pheasant*, left alone, is caught in a poacher's net; steps are heard, and the *Dog* cries "Vite: baissez la rideau—voilà les hommes!" [Quick, drop the curtain. Here come people.] Mr. Walkley sums up:



From "The Sphere," London.

THE FINAL SCENE IN "CHANTICLEER."

Chanticleer and the *Hen Pheasant* at the moment of disillusionment before the return from the forest to the humdrum life of the farm.

"The curtain falls, this time to the faintest applause. You feel a sense of embarrassment in the house, a certain disappointment; and tho there is general cheering when Guitry comes forward to

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utter the regulation formula, 'Mesdames et messieurs, la pièce que nous avons eu l'honneur de présenter devant vous est de M. Edmond Rostand' [Ladies and gentlemen, the piece which we have had the honor of presenting before you is by Mr. Edmond Rostand], the cries of 'Author!' are few and obviously half-hearted. Of course M. Rostand does not appear.

"I believe this verdict of the first-night audience will be confirmed by the world at large. It is a work full of literary delights; of high fantasy; of extraordinary virtuosity in versification ('de l'acrobatisme!' [acrobatic] was the comment of one veteran spectator in my hearing); sometimes of genuine lyrical fervor; not seldom tending to the 'showy' and rhetorical; inspired by a genuine love and knowledge of Nature, even in her most secret places;

Courtesy of Durand-Ruel.

LE LINGE.

A picture by Edouard Manet, who believed that art, to be significant, must be "an expression of its immediate environment."

fresh, ingenious, and 'amusing' as a spectacle; bristling with literary satire, some of it rather recondite—altogether an extraordinary work that none other than Rostand could have imagined—but too plainly deficient in the 'body,' the conflict of wills, the continuous and cumulative interest of action that are essential for an acted play. We all pour out of the theater into the still crowded Boulevard shortly after one in the morning. The greatest 'first night' of modern times is over."

Max Beerbohm, after giving his impressions of the play in *The Saturday Review*, produces this revery on the theme of two poets:

"Of course, for a really great poet I would barter Rostand. If I had to choose between him and Maeterlinck, for example, I should not hesitate for a moment. But as the choice is not forced on me, I am free to delight in both. A curious conjunction, these two names! Maeterlinck, the massive, the eupeptic, with his motor-bicycle and his bulldog—Maeterlinck, the child-like in heart, the sweet and profound seer, the sage etherial; and Rostand, the delicate of frame, the dandy, the dilettante, yet in his work all gusto and virility and expansiveness. Maeterlinck, the man of imagination; and Rostand, the man of a million-and-one fancies. Rostand, all compact of the pride and pomps of life, saluting Nature, paying court to her, adoring her; Maeterlinck knowing her soul from within. I have often thought that the universality of Maeterlinck's mind is his because he has, in virtue of being a Belgian, no nationality to speak of. If Rostand had not been born a Frenchman—but no, the hypothesis is inconceivable. We can not imagine Rostand as other than French to his finger-tips."

AMERICA'S DEBT TO MANET

SOME Europeans condemn American art for its slavishness to French ideals. It is indeed a long debt that the Western nation owes to its generous Gallic benefactor, but there are signs that in the present day the indebtedness is being acknowledged in a rational manner. Instead of coming back from French schools and painting French pictures with American names, our artists—at least a certain group of them—are coming to show the inner principles they have absorbed, instead of reproducing the outer appearances they have observed. This is shown by Mr. Walter Pach in an article in *The Craftsman* (February), wherein "the revolutionary idea of Manet" is exhibited as "the corner-stone of the art conditions we see about us here in America." This idea of the French master who had to fight so long for his recognition is that "art to be really significant must be born of its own time, an expression of its immediate environment." The men among us, says Mr. Pach, "who are painting pictures which really arouse our enthusiasm, the men whose art will be cherished by the future, are those who understand and present the character of present-day America." He goes on to comment on some of these men, whose work has before this been noticed in our pages:

"As Edouard Manet saw the life of the Parisian café of his time, or of the French capital, represented in the 'Music of the Tuileries,' so William J. Glackens has given us documents of American life in his significant series of pictures, the 'May-Day,' 'At Mouquin's,' etc. John Sloan also takes from life the scenes that really interest him, his wonderful sympathy and humor entering in—and so we have his remarkable characterizations of the American city and its people. I need scarcely cite his etchings, the 'Roof-tops—Summer Night,' 'Connoisseurs at a Print Exhibition,' and his paintings. These works when recently seen for the first time in France evoked immense enthusiasm from men of critical ability, and it was interesting to notice that while some of the critics spoke in terms of praise of the expression of American conditions, others dwelt on the rare qualities of drawing, light, etc., the two sides of the criticism showing that the road to a great technic lies across a great interest in the work at hand.

"Manet more than any other man turned away from the false classicism of his time, and instead of pictures like the 'Romans of the Decadence' of his teacher, or the Horatii or pseudo-Venuses, he took as his subject a living woman, and we have his 'Olympia,' or painted his friend with pipe and beer-glass and we have the 'Bon-Bock.' To-day Robert Henri is recording the American types of his time in the same convincing, inevitable manner—the journalist, the society woman, or perhaps it is a dancer or a negro. George Luks, too, paints people—their portraits and their environment—all American and contemporary. Winslow Homer seizes on essential aspects of our coast scenes and our sea-people in the vigorous style we know so well. Maurice Prendergast gives us a beautiful vision of color and form in his pictures of our joyous out-of-door life.

"Possibly the relation of Arthur B. Davies with this art movement may seem to some more remote. But the difference in handling is here the least important matter. After a study of Mr. Davies' pictures at an exhibit last spring, I felt that they were thoroughly American, and that the people and landscapes he paints are symbols of our own people and our own landscape. It would be too much to say that the credit for this most vital phase of our art belongs to Manet. He is rather the first definite exponent of a tendency which has grown to greater and greater significance."

In speaking of Manet's struggles in face of the inappreciation of early contemporaries Mr. Pach emphasizes the painter's own belief that his work would be justified by the sincere and intelligent portion of the public. To a certain extent he found himself in the right, for the freest and most enlightened men became his firm friends; but they were few at first, and "not influential enough to save him from many and bitter disappointments." We read:

"Émile Zola must be given the first place among these defenders of Manet's art, and not even the great novelist's famous espousal of the interests of the condemned Dreyfus shows more plainly his magnificent courage and clarity of vision. Again and again he

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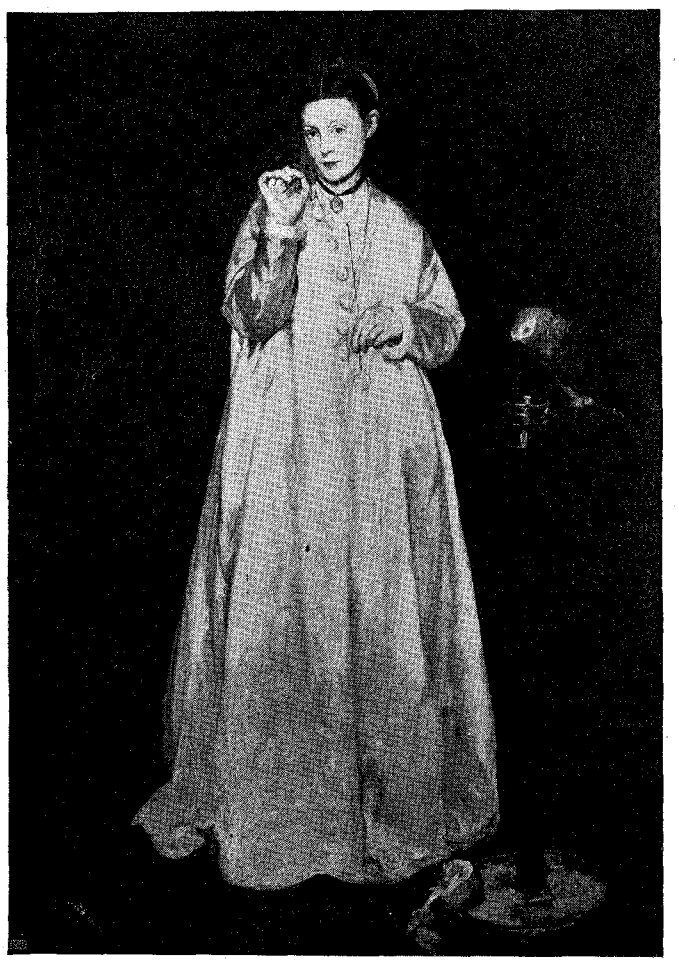
rose to hurl accusations at the 'fools and traitors who were stultifying France,' and to speak for the great man whom practically all the rest were attacking. Zola kept up the good work at every opportunity, as did also M. Duret, and such great men as Baudelaire, Théophile Gautier, and Mallarmé took sides with Manet. A brave company of disciples and sympathetic artists also supported him. Many of them have now achieved the highest distinction. And no account of these periods of storm and stress would be complete without a mention of the whole-hearted support of M. Durand-Ruel, who with rare prescience bought every picture of these artists that he could, thus contributing in an important manner to their final success.

"Manet's personality was one of the most inspiring that has ever manifested itself in art. Its noble intensity is seen in any type of picture he undertook—whether in the head of a man, luminous with energy and thought, or a landscape like the 'Port of Boulogne,' where his enjoyment of the scene leads him to the dramatic composition of the strong lights and rich darks and the sudden upward-springing lines of the masts. Always we see in his work the man in love with the joy of living, with the joy of seeing; a man whose work is to him the incomparable delight, and yet who knows that to keep it he must pour into it his fullest experience and knowledge, his most important conceptions, of humanity, and the strongest, most inclusive sensations he receives from the world in which he lives. It was the people he knew that he painted.

"Even when he took a religious subject, he did what Fra Angelico, Tintoretto, and Rembrandt did—painted men and women of his time, painted them true, and thus of interest to all times. Again this union of appreciation and craftsmanship explains how he could create a work like the 'Girl with the Parrot' and then



From the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

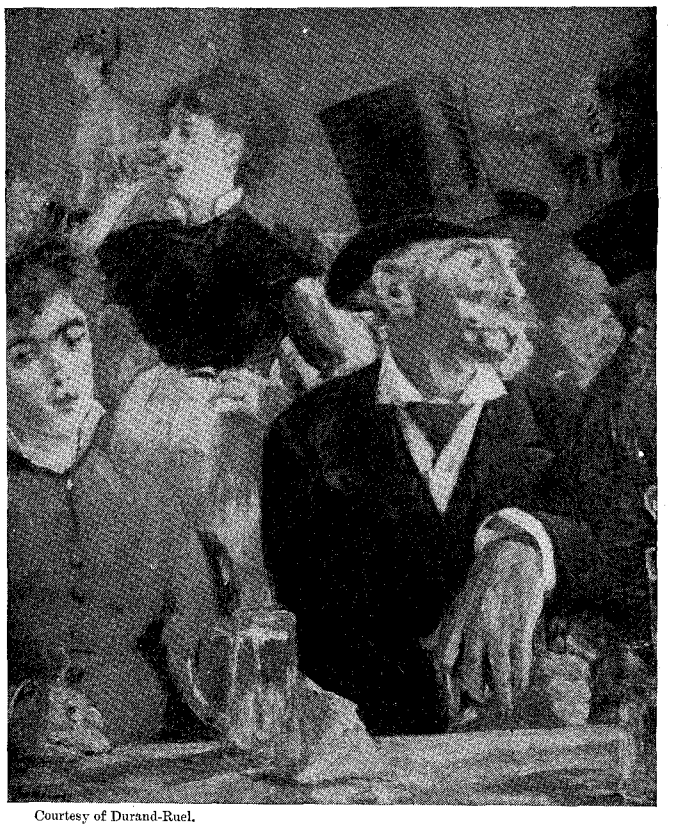
LADY WITH THE PARROT.

A possession of the Metropolitan Museum, where Manet's style may be adequately studied.

paint the 'Plate of Oysters.' The one moves us with its profound insight into a delicate nature, with the reverence that brings to the painter's big brush such finesse of line and form as Holbein attained with his pencil, and yet the still life is equally a symbol of his optimism, of his liking for the world, of his happiness in his work."

OUR GILDED OPERA

OPERA in New York has become such an overgrown and extravagant institution that wise observers see the necessity of radical changes. Retrenchment or new alinement of activities may be looked for next season, says Everard Lyons in *The Sunday*



Courtesy of Durand-Ruel.

THE CAFÉ CONCERT. (L'ASSOMMOIR.)

By Manet, who is followed by a group of young American artists in recording the American types of their time "in the same convincing, inevitable manner."

Magazine (New York). It costs $5,000,000 a year to give opera, whereas in Maurice Grau's day $1,000,000 was the expense incurred. Then there was no Hammerstein to reckon with in the operatic field. "With the inevitable reaction against prevailing operatic extravagance," says this writer, "will come the first ray of hope for opera as a national institution in this country; for while the elimination of the star singer is neither probable nor desirable, we shall have to follow the lead of Europe in the practical abandonment of the star system." Once the rival New York impresarios have learned their lesson of restraint, the market for good singers will be open, he thinks, "and it will be possible for an American city around the half-million mark in population to secure an excellent company and maintain its own season of opera at a cost within economic bounds":

"The final blow to the prevailing star system will fall when Americans will follow the lead of Italy, Russia, France, and Germany, and demand that opera be sung in the vernacular. Whenever the question of opera in English is broached here, our foreign-born impresarios and all their cohorts break out into violent abuse of our inartistic desires. The music is fitted to the text and when the text is altered the artistic effect is entirely lost, is their stock form of objection. Quite true. That is admitted freely; but if the Italians, the Germans, and the French, who are wont to regard us as barbarians in matters of art, can stand for that artistic perversion—nay, insist upon it in their own opera-houses—we ought to be quite willing to put up with it."

Caruso's annual income, it is said, would more than cover all the expenses for an entire season of any one of a dozen respectable German opera-houses, from which some of the best singers of the Metropolitan are recruited. We read:

"For years it was the settled policy of the Metropolitan Opera

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Company to engage the world's greatest singers, regardless of cost. When Mr. Hammerstein opened up opposition and showed that some one had been sleeping around Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, the Metropolitan sought to retaliate by engaging any and every one Mr. Hammerstein might want. At that, they left the Manhattan impresario a few choice plums. The result of this extravagance upon the operatic market will be gleaned from the following table, which gives the guaranteed minimum income for the season of the principal stars of the Metropolitan and Manhattan companies:

Caruso	$160,000	Renaud	$40,000
Bonci	80,000	Cavalieri	30,000
Tetrazzini	75,000	Destinn	30,000
Farrar	60,000	Scotti	30,000
Garden	60,000	Clement	25,000
Slezak	60,000	Jörn	25,000
Gadski	50,000	Burrian	24,000
Dalmores	48,000	Sammarco	24,000
Zenatello	42,000	Homer	20,000
Fremstad	40,000	McCormick	20,000

A comparison of our own and Maurice Grau's day is given to show the waste involved in competition:

"In Maurice Grau's day, $1,000,000 covered every expense for the entire season, and included the salaries of such stars as the De Reszkes, Melba, Eames, Sembrich, Scalchi, Schumann-Heink, Maurel, and Plançon. But in those days it was considered sufficient to give four subscription performances in New York and one in Philadelphia, with a popular-priced Saturday-night performance in New York City. To-day the Metropolitan gives an average of twelve performances a week. Out of these twelve, it is significant that the only ones that yield a steady profit are the five subscription performances inherited from the Grau régime.

"What is the sense of these seven extra performances, if they yield no profit? asks the sensible reader. Right here we get the proper insight on the star system. To outdo Mr. Hammerstein, the Metropolitan engaged more singers than it had use for. To make work for them and to preempt operatic territory which was open to invasion by Hammerstein, performances are given in Brooklyn and Baltimore and at the New Theater. What is the result? Doubling the orchestra, doubling the chorus and ballet, doubling the stage hands, and doubling the number of rehearsals. All of this is exceedingly costly. . . . The last year of Mr. Conried's régime brought a $200,000 deficit at the Metropolitan, while his immediate successors achieved a deficit of $250,000 in their first season. They can hope for no better luck this year."

Mr. Henderson, who treats the same theme in the New York *Sun*, declares that "the cost of a season at the Metropolitan would be ridiculous were it not appalling." He sees the situation in this light:

"Opera-going people demand famous singers and go to the opera principally to hear them. Naturally they desire to hear them sing tunes which are to their taste, but beyond that they enter hardly at all into the spirit of an opera.

"Let the stage pictures be varied and attractive to the eye, the music prolific in airs suited to the display of popular voices and the costumes suggestive of the elegance of bygone periods of society, and the general opera audience is perfectly satisfied.

"Now it costs a great deal more to give opera this way than it does in—let us say—Munich, where the public interest centers not on stage pictures and the best notes of famous voices but on the intelligent interpretation of a lyric drama. . . . . .

"New York would not support this sort of opera and there is no pecuniary reason why it should. Whereas these foreign theaters rest upon their modest Government subventions, the Metropolitan Opera House depends upon the subsidy provided by a few persons of wealth. If now these wealthy persons took their opera as a great art work and demanded that every production should show the results of real thought and study, we should speedily become the greatest operatic people in the world. But alas! how many of our fashionable opera supporters know what a new opera is about when they attend its first performance?

"What most of them appear to know is that Caruso has a new wig and another funny hat and that he looks like a peasant and that Destinn wears abominable costumes in this part and that the two of them have an interminable and stupid duet in the third act and that that man Amato looks handsome enough to eat and that he really sings with much temperament and that after all it is simply wonderful to sit and watch Toscanini conducting without a score."

"HIGH-BROW" TEACHING

THERE is a certain phase of modern teaching which is said to be causing parents "much despair." It is exemplified in a series of history questions quoted in several daily newspapers and purporting to come from the public schools of Allentown, Pa., where they were set for children of from thirteen to fifteen. The despair which came to fill their breasts may be imagined when it is reported that all of them failed. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the list of questions was sent to it by the president of the Allentown school district with a request for an opinion on the test. There is no statement of the age or experience of the teacher who gave the examination, but this is what he asked of his "young barbarians":

"1. Discuss the antiquity of man.
"2. Give an account in detail of the early forms of writing.
"3. Give a detailed account of the Aryan race.
"4. Give a brief history of the Assyrians.
"5. Give an account of science among the Egyptians.
"6. Discuss commerce among the Phenicians.
"7. Where did the Phenicians establish colonies? And why?
"8. Discuss the important customs of the Babylonians.
"9. How does science establish the location of the home of the first parents?
"10. Give a description of Egypt, the condition of the soil, etc."

The utility of such questions as a gage of the stage of culture attained by children of thirteen brings to mind a companion question put by Mr. Lucien Hugh Alexander concerning the utility of some of the investigations by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Mr. Alexander does not question, for example, the improvement in "man's physical well-being" contributed by investigations as to "Heredity of Hair Length in Guinea-pigs and its Bearing on the Theory of Pure Gametes." He thinks, however (stating his case in *The Green Bag*, February), that a million-dollar foundation for jurisprudence would do more toward "strengthening the great vital force in our civilization—law and government" than a "foundation" for the preparation and publication of such literary and scientific works as these whose titles he culls from the last bulletin of the Carnegie Institution.

A few of these titles are: "Inheritance in Poultry," "Rhythmical Pulsations in Scyphomedusæ," "The Roman Comagmatic Region," "Coat Patterns in Rats and Guinea-Pigs," "Traditions of the Caddo," "Variation and Correlation in Crayfish."

Reverting to the subject of the examination questions in Allentown the Philadelphia *Inquirer* frankly expresses its opinion that not many young men in the University of Pennsylvania could successfully pass the Allentown test. It goes on:

"We doubt if there are many living men who could reply to all of the questions satisfactorily. That pupils of fifteen should be expected to answer such questions at all is amazing. A general knowledge of the world's history is an excellent thing, but these questions seem to have little practical importance. To be able to answer them would be of more interest to the individual than of practical value. . . . . .

"This is an example of modern teaching which is causing parents so much despair. Juvenile minds are confused by attempting to learn too much that is of minor importance, while the fundamentals are being neglected."

The Newark *News*, probably feeling itself near enough to Allentown to come within danger of this "high-brow" infection, writes in this vein:

"Modern teaching is full of such examples, not all quite so severe, and it is little wonder that parents are astounded at the mysterious learning of their offspring, that the children are confused by so much miscellaneous information, and that the family physicians are condemning a system which results in so many nervous breakdowns, which cultivates the memory rather than the understanding, and which neglects that physical development absolutely necessary to a healthy, successful life. Most of the children subjected to these questions failed, which was to their credit."

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Condensed Facts About the South

It is a fact that
The South's cotton crop of 1909-10 is worth not far from $1,000,000,000, or twice as much as the output of all the gold mines in the world for the same year.

It is a fact that
The South is producing 800,000,000 bushels of grain a year.

It is a fact that
Southern cotton mills are now consuming 2,500,000 bales of cotton a year, or as much as all other mills in the United States are consuming of Southern-grown cotton.

It is a fact that
The South has 62,000 square miles of bituminous coal lands, as against 17,000 in Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria combined.

It is a fact that
The South is now mining over 113,000,000 tons of bituminous coal a year, as compared with 42,000,000 tons, the entire bituminous coal output of the United States in 1880.

It is a fact that
According to official records the South has more iron ore than foreign experts claim for all of Europe.

It is a fact that
The South is producing nearly one-half the sulphur of the world and is absolutely dominating the world's sulphur trade.

It is a fact that
Phosphate-rock, the foundation of the great fertilizer industry, is found in larger quantity and under more advantageous conditions of mining in the South than elsewhere in the world.

It is a fact that
Over 40 per cent. of all the standing timber in the United States is in the South.

It is a fact that
Nowhere else on earth are found in the same country the foundations of all great manufacturing interests—cotton, coal, iron, lumber, phosphate rock, oil, sulphur, gas, water powers and many other things.

It is a fact that
With a population less by 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 than the total population of the United States in 1860, the wealth of the South is $6,000,000,000 greater than the total wealth of the whole country in 1860.

It is a fact that
The marbles, granites, building stones and clays of the South are unsurpassed in quality and scarcely equalled in quantity elsewhere in America, furnishing a limitless field for development work.

It is a fact that
Florida though a land of oranges and pine apples and grape fruit and early vegetables, is also the home of the manufacture of the clear Havana cigars, annually producing about 500,000,000 high-grade cigars.

It is a fact that
Southern railroads must spend $2,000,000,000 in ten years to provide facilities needed in Southern growth.

It is a fact that
All of the present development of the railroad and industrial work in the South is only the revival of what was being done prior to 1860 on a relatively still larger scale, which shows the inborn trait of Southern people to turn to industrial interests.

It is a fact that
Good roads, which mean more for agricultural prosperity than anything else before the public, are being built all over the South as never before at a cost of many millions of dollars.

It is a fact that
The total value of the agricultural products of the South last year was $2,550,000,000, which is more than the total of the agricultural output of the United States in 1890, when the population of the country was 63,000,000, while the population of the South at present is 27,500,000.

It is a fact that
The United States Steel Corporation, having already invested about $50,000,000 in Alabama, is carrying out vast improvements, including the building of a $3,000,000 steel and wire plant, a storage reservoir lake for the use of its own works to hold 2,500,000,000 gallons of water, a coke-oven plant to produce 3000 tons of coke per day, and other undertakings which will add immensely to the prosperity of the whole South.

It is a fact that
These facts are at last beginning to make their impression upon the people of the whole country, and that over 200,000 Northern and Western people are annually pouring into this section, at present mainly into Texas and Florida, but with an increasing movement into every other Southern State.

It is a fact that
A Southern port outranks all other ports in the United States in export trade except New York, the value of its foreign exports and imports being $185,000,000, or $27,000,000 in excess of the total foreign exports and imports of all Pacific Coast ports combined.

It is a fact that
Great drainage undertakings are now being carried out in the South, reclaiming wet or overflowed lands, and making susceptible to cultivation some of the richest lands in the world. Much of this easily reclaimed land has a soil not surpassed, if equalled, in the world for fertility and depth. Through the utilization of such land the wonderful development of rice growing in Louisiana and Texas was made possible, and the hundreds of millions of values thus created will be more than duplicated by further drainage operations.

It is a fact that
The Manufacturers' Record is the only medium through which you can keep fully abreast of the material development of the South as typified in agriculture, in manufacturing, in railroad operations, in banking and in everything else pertaining to the prosperity of this section. The subscription price is $4 a year.

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If you want to reach the business people in the South, manufacturers, industrial operators, railroad officers, bankers and men of affairs who are buyers of everything for factory, mine, railroad construction, industrial plants, road building or road using, including automobiles, the way to do it is to advertise in the Manufacturers' Record, for 28 years the world's accepted authority for information about the South. It is a weekly paper of 120 pages.

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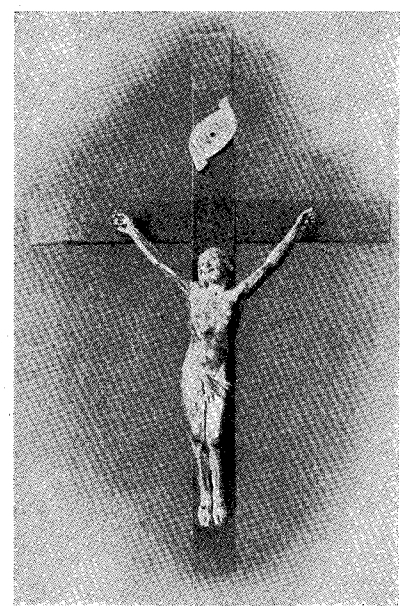
Allen, Lyman Whitney. The Triumph of Love. A Poem. 16mo, pp. 147. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Atherton, Gertrude. Tower of Ivory: A Novel. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Begbie, Harold. Twice-Born Men. A Clinic in Regeneration. 8vo, pp. 280. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25 net.

The slums of London, the work of the Salvation Army, the penitents, their perseverance or relapse, form the subject of Mr. Begbie's inspiring narratives. He does not recoil from the criminals, young or old, whom he describes. They are to him subjects for sympathetic analysis, and as he has the writer's power of vividness, and the historian's rare gift of absolute veracity, he has produced a book fresh, readable, and of absorbing interest. The Salvation Army has long since indicated its usefulness, in spite of Huxley's sneer as to its "corybantic" character. This volume shows in what that usefulness consists by concrete examples of its work.



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Churchill, Winston Spencer. Liberalism and the Social Problem. 8vo, pp. 414. New York: George H. Doran. $1.50 net.

This collection of speeches covers the whole ground of the present parliamentary struggle in England, being the principal addresses made by the then British President of the Board of Trade for the last four years. These speeches deal with nearly all the great political questions agitating English politics—Free Trade, Colonial Preferences, The South-African Settlement, and especially the Budget. Mr. Churchill is a fearless exponent of the most extreme views of his party and his speeches contain the best pleas that can be made for Mr. Asquith's policy. They have, of course, been published in every important London newspaper, but they are worthy of appearing in a permanent form as containing a history, altho a partizan history, of the most important political crisis which Parliament has encountered since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1909.

Clarke, Jr., Charles C. Common Difficulties in Reading French. 12mo, pp. 24. New York: Wm. R. Jenkins Co. $1.

Dargan, Edwin Preston. Hylas, and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 69. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Davenport, C. B. Eugenics. The Science of Human Improvement by Better Breeding. 16mo, pp. 35. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Dawson, William J., and **Dawson,** Coningsby W. Introductory Essays by. The Great English Short-Story Writers. 2 volumes. 12mo, pp. 316, 340. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net per volume.

From Lenotre's "Tribunal of the Terror."

MARIE ANTOINETTE AT HER TRIAL, OCTOBER 14, 1793.

Day, Richard Edwin. New Poems. 16mo, pp. 147. New York: Grafton Press.

Dix, Beulah Marie. Allison's Lad and Other Martial Interludes. Being six one-act dramas. 12mo, pp. 213. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

Elliott, Edward. Biographical Story of the Constitution. A Study of the Growth of the American Union. 8vo, pp. 400. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

(*Continued on page* 448.)

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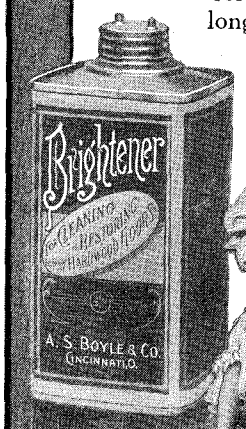

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(Continued from page 446)

Gay, Agnes Godfrey. Mon Livre de Petites Histoires. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 138. New York: Wm. R. Jenkins Co. $1.

Grafton, Charles C. (Bishop of Fond du Lac). A Journey Godward. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 316. Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co. $2.50 net.

Graham, Edward P. The Mystery of Naples. 8vo, pp. 349. St. Louis, Mo.: B. Herder.

Januarius, saint and martyr, bishop of Benevento, near Naples, was put to death

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL,

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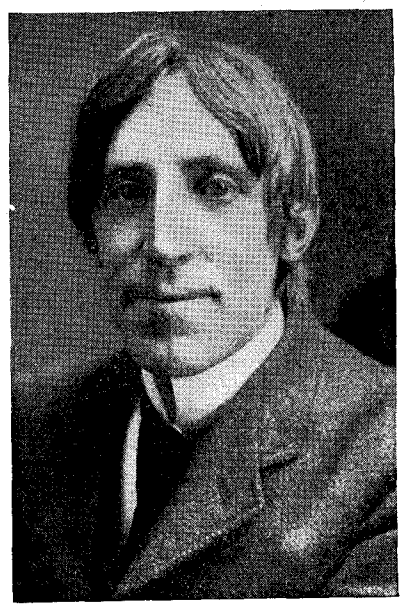
during the Diocletian persecution, about 305 A.D. His head was preserved and hallowed as a relic, as well as some of his blood in a vial. Every year this vial is publicly exposed in presence of the head, and altho it has coagulated into a hard mass, on such occasions it liquefies as if freshly shed. This the Roman Catholic



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and can respect convictions which they may not share.

Hall, Thomas C. Social Solutions in the Light of Christian Ethics. 8vo, pp. 390. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.50 net.

The Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary here makes a bold and vigorous effort to show how the burning social questions of the day may be coordinated and solved in conformity with the standard of the New Testament. The author, in discussing the theories of Henry George or Karl Marx, assumes that the life and purpose of Jesus Christ are not only authoritative for us but of the highest authority. Yet he does not, of course, presume to think that municipal ownership or local option are to be found advocated or condemned by the express statement of Paul or John. Such questions he thinks Christians must decide by applying to their solution the general principles which they derive from their ethical experience. New problems can be met in this way by recourse to old axioms and precepts. While the author takes a wide view of his subject and treats of individualism with its theory of transforming society through the influence of the individuality of socialism with its theoretical amelioration of the human lot through the activities of groups, he still returns to the conservating idea that the happiness of citizens in a state can be secured without radical departure from the present social order. The general reader, who hears so much confused talk about socialism, will have his mind cleared by reading the Professor's chapters on this doctrine in its

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"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was very ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began taking Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me.

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"Husband is 73 years old and he was troubled, for a long time, with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. He had stood out for a long time, but after he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He was satisfied and has never gone back to coffee.

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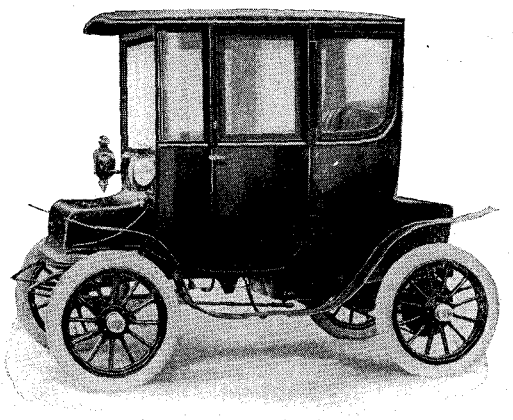

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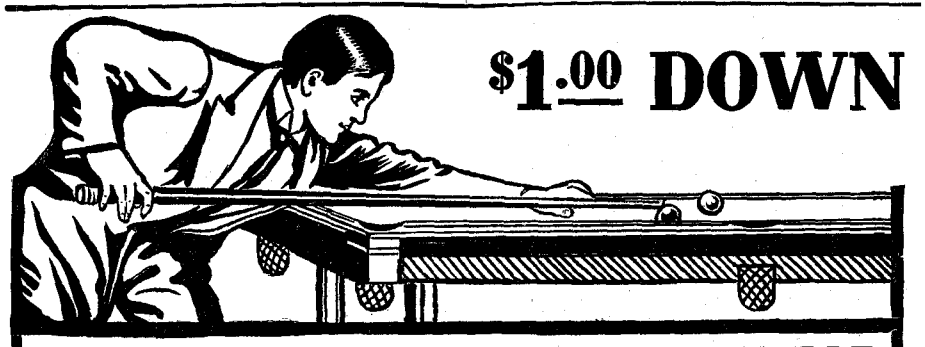

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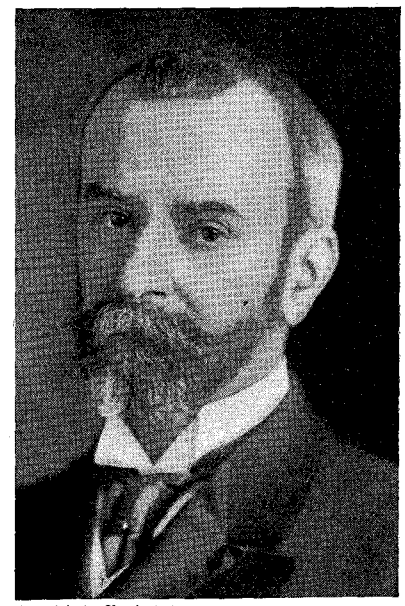
various phases. The summary at the conclusion of the treatise is particularly lucid and helpful and pleads for a reconciliation between economic science and religious dogma in terms at once reasonable and conclusive

Hall, Winfield S. *Nutrition and Dietetics.* 8vo, pp. 315. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net.

While the care with which people select their food nowadays, and the variety of expedients resorted to in the preparation of cereals for the table may sometimes be characterized as evidencing feverish anxiety, doubtless the public health has been much improved by popular study of dietetics and the laws of nutrition. Such a study will be much promoted by this book of Dr. Hall, who is a specialist on this subject. While primarily intended to serve the requirements of medical students, trained nurses, and dietitians in hospitals, no intelligent readers can fail to derive



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J. J. JUSSERAND,

French Ambassador to the United States. Author of "The Literary History of the English People."

benefit from its perusal. The work is quite complete in its range of topics and is written in a clear and popular style. It is fundamentally scientific. Dr. Hall classes the various foods in accordance with the nutritive elements they possess. He tells us what purpose each of them serves in the economy of the body. Various tables, or menus of meals suitable for childhood and old age, for sickness and the active life, are furnished. Particular attention has been paid to the dietary of invalids, and for those whose digestion is sluggish. While the body of the book is thus almost strictly practical, the appendices deal with food as it is regarded chemically, and a clear account is given of the processes of digestion and assimilation.

Hanson, Joseph Mills. *Conquest of the Missouri.* 8vo, pp. 458. Boston: A. C. McClurg. $2 net.

This work is really a life of Captain Grant Marsh, whose name may be said to illustrate in some way the dictum of Wordsworth that the greatest men are often those of whom the world knows least. Neither encyclopedias nor such works as "Who's Who" furnish us with any information with regard to a man who was so

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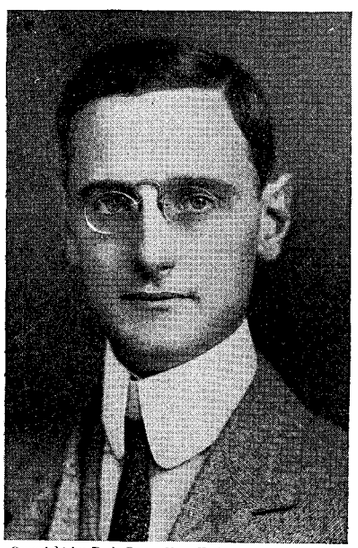
far entitled to be called great in that he served our Government well and faithfully during a most trying period of her Western expansion.

Captain Marsh was born in 1834 and in his twelfth year began his adventures as cabin boy on board the river steamer *Dover*. After many adventures, in which he revealed great strength of character and daring in his voyages on the great waterways, he came to command a steamer of his own. The Missouri was thus explored by him, and his name became familiarwith the white settlers and military contingents then engaged in dispossessing the red man. He was in the center of the great Sioux rebellion under Sitting Bull and it was his steamer that first brought to the frontier of civilization the news of Custer's defeat and the annihilation of his squadron at Big Horn. The present work weaves into the biographical narrative of Marsh's exploits more general



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RALPH PULITZER,

Author of "New York Society on Parade." Son of Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York *World*.

information with regard to breaking ground in Missouri and every effort seems to have been made to secure fulness and accuracy. There is a profusion of illustrations in the work and several maps.

Henderson, J. Darl. The Oak Among the Pines and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 146. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

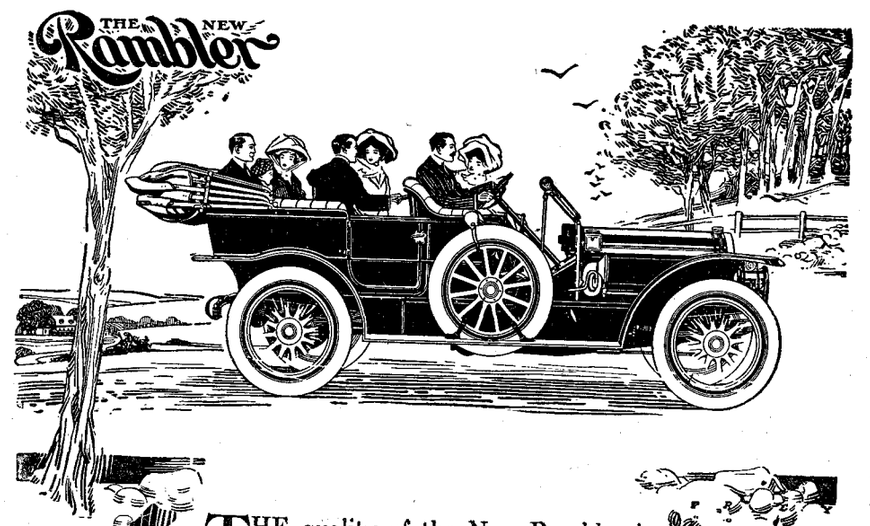
Hooker, E. R. Study Book in English Literature. From Chaucer to the Close of the Romantic Period. 16mo, pp. 315. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

Hopple, Carrie Munson. Along the Way with Pen and Pencil. 12mo, pp. 213. New York: Grafton Press.

Hubbard, Alice. Life Lessons. Pp. 194. East Aurora, N. Y.: The Roycrofters.

Altho Alice Hubbard has chosen for the subjects of these essays seven men and women of prominence, she does not concern herself with mere biographical data. "Their influence upon life and the times," she says, "has been the motive of the writing." Far from confining herself to the subject in hand, she has borrowed copiously from other lives which have had a similar significance,—lives which for the most part have been lived in defiance of accepted modes of thought and action.

Two articles of timely interest review



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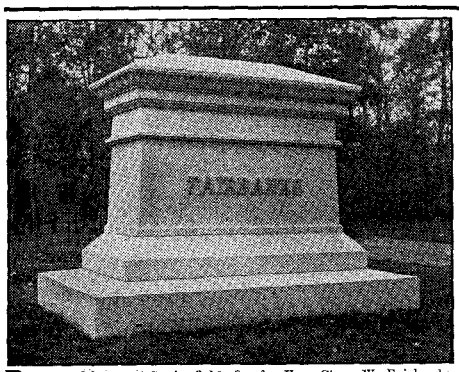

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the work of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, while the life of Mary Wollstonecraft, the mother of Shelley's wife, is treated sympathetically. Stevenson is extolled as a perfect lover and worker, Thoreau as an "ideal idealist," David Swing for having the courage of his convictions in the theological world as Froebel in the educational field. The author has approached her subject in somewhat of an aggressive spirit, showing little patience with the people who either could not or would not accept the new, and in some cases revolutionary, ideas of these leaders of thought. Many witty things are said with a caustic cleverness not unlike that of Fra Elbertus himself. Frequent pertinent quotations are inserted in type of a contrasting color. The book evinces the same workmanship that marks products of the Roycroft shops.

Hutchinson, Frederick Winthrop. The Men who Found America. Pp. 158. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co., Inc.

This charming volume, inside and out, will meet the approval of the small people for whom it is written. It has decorated pages, an appropriate cover design in blue and gold, and several artistic illustrations in color.

The stories themselves are intended as companion stories to the wonderful fairy tales of the nursery—"first cousins," in fact, to those early delightful romances that hold so sacred a place in every child's heart. In the words of the writer, he presents his contribution to the literature of childhood "in the hope that they (the children) may pass from the true tales of fairies to those other true tales without shock or rude awakening." The author's style is delightful; he neither talks over the heads of his juvenile readers nor does he fall into the other common error of patronizing them.

There are an even dozen stories, the first six of which concern the Spanish and Italian explorers. Columbus is properly given first place, then, under suggestive titles, follow the tales of Balboa, "the white tyrant of Darien," Cortez and his conquest of "the beautiful city of floating islands," Pizarro, "the swineherd who wanted a castle," De Vaca, "the noble who became a slave," and De Soto, the discoverer of the "father of waters." Passing on to English and French soldiers of fortune, the author writes entertainingly of Raleigh, Hudson, Champlain, Joliet, and Marquette. Pocahontas is given a chapter entitled "The Little Red Princess of the Forest." The book may be recommended as an excellent preparation for the study of American history.

Inge, William Ralph. Faith and Its Psychology. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.

Jusserand, J. J. The Literary History of the English People. Vol. 3. From the Renaissance to the Civil War. 8vo, pp. 629. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The present volume is principally taken up with an account of the English drama of the Elizabethan age, as exemplified in Shakespeare, his predecessors and successors. This includes a remarkable series of critical articles on the great dramatist. With singular acuteness of judgment, and brilliancy of expression, Mr. Jusserand treats of Shakespeare as "the life-giver." "He animates the coarse clay of the puppet." "Once created his characters act and speak as they please." He takes

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Hamlet and Othello as examples of the way in which the poet casts "lyrical splendor" over an old plot; "magnifying or diminishing," bringing in old pictures "brightened or darkened" to suit his own ideals or the "taste of the public." Among these critical chapters are to be noted those on "Comedy," and "Lyricism and Literary Art." The vexed question of the sonnets is discust at length. Who "W. H." was he can not say but agrees with Dr. Furnivall: "I don't think it matters who W. H. was." On the further question, "Is the inward life of a great writer here unrolled before our eyes?" he inclines to the affirmative as will be seen from the spirit underlying the following fine burst of critical comment:

"The fact remains that these poems exist, that they are really by Shakespeare, and it is open to the humblest of his admirers to read them without any preconceived opinion and to form their own unprejudiced judgment. They will find in them, somewhat as in all the master's works, a mixture of the exquisite and the hideous; pearls and mire; songs of love triumphant or despairing, ideal or bestial; passionate accents so piercing that they can not come, as it seems, but from the heart; details that would have no interest if they were not taken from reality; and with that, conceit, word-plays, samples of clever craftsmanship, imitation of others, the working anew of those sonnet themes which, in that epoch of armorists, were common property; in short, a mixture of the real and the imaginary, such as is to be met with, to some extent, in all poets, including the most sincere, and which would have been recognized no doubt in Shakespeare too, were it not for his privilege of exciting sentiments excessive, passionate, and absolute. To believe that everything in his sonnets corresponds to the realities of his life, or to believe that nothing does, is equally venturesome."

It is needless to speak of Mr. Jusserand's work as a scholarly and learned contribution to English literary history. The present translation is captivating in style, and the book will be recognized as a mine of delicate and sympathetic criticism.

Janvier, Thomas A. Legends of the City of Mexico. Pp. 165. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.30.

In compiling these legends Mr. Janvier was fortunate in obtaining his material first-hand from a few simple characters who, with the same unquestioning faith as their fathers before them, had received and passed on these folk-stories of the City of Mexico. The present work shows an attempt to preserve them, as far as possible, "with the full flavor of their patchwork origin," the author arguing that in so far as they lose their inconsistencies and roughnesses, to that degree is their value as true folk-stories diminished. Apparently they have lost nothing of credulous simplicity or of naive recital in the retelling. In some cases, these legends may be traced to some slight historical foundation, again they appear to be wholly the product of an active imagination.

One of the most beautiful records the miraculous origin of a picture of the Virgin which once graced the Altar del Perdon in the old cathedral. Others of a religious trend are gruesome in character, depicting wildly improbable encounters with ghosts, and all tending to prove the inevitability of punishment for sin, the efficacy of confession and absolution, and the curses that

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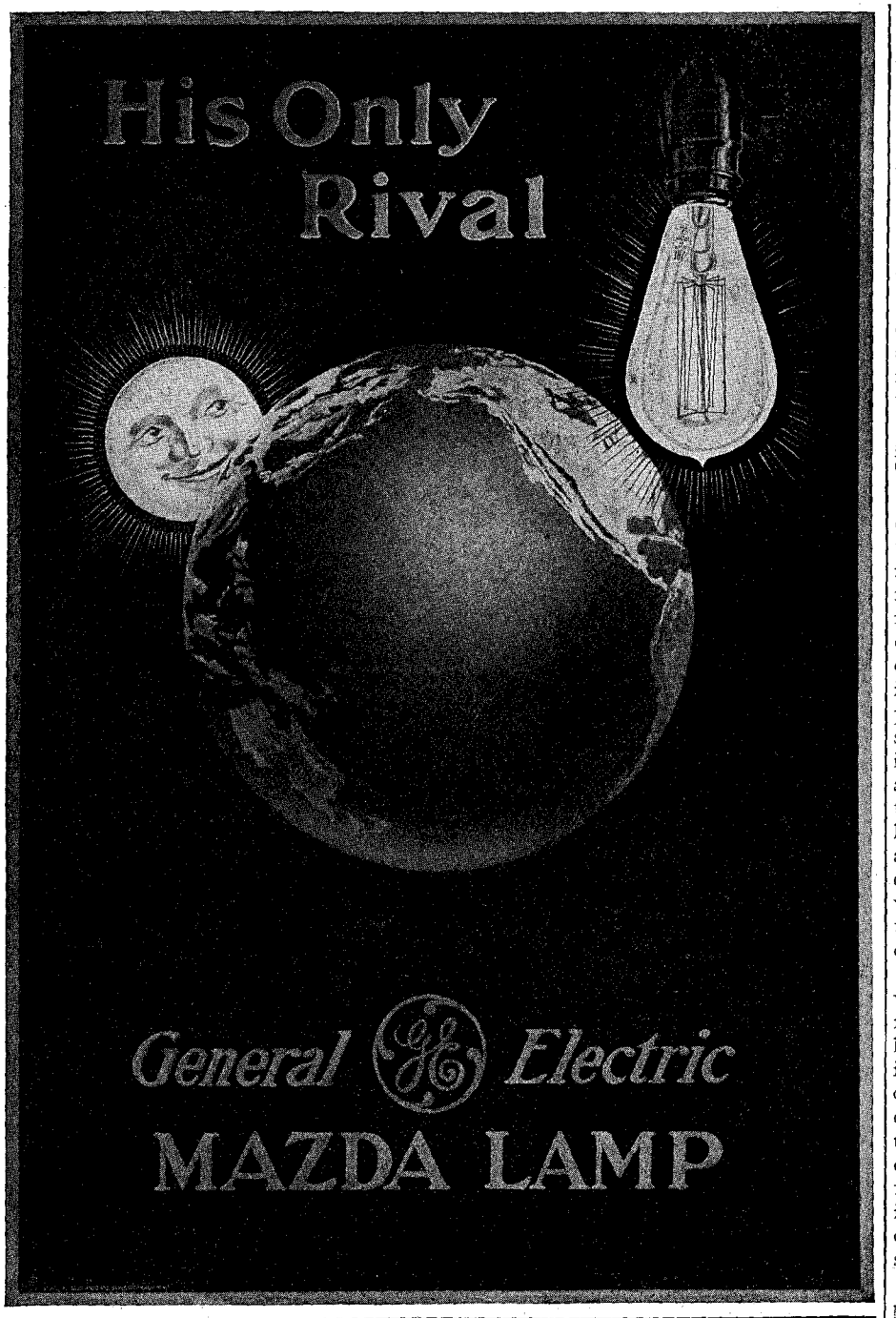

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are bound to follow the unrepentant. One of the most characteristic legends of this class is that of "The Accursed Bell" which tells of the imprisonment of certain devils when an armor forged by them was cast into a cross and their subsequent release when the cross was made over into a bell. In lighter vein are a few graceful love stories, including "Calle de la Cruz Verde," showing how the "street of the green cross" took its name from a cross of green palm leaves which once served as a love-token.

Altogether, this is a delightfully quaint collection of legends. The book contains several fanciful illustrations as well as a number of photographs of the places about which these legendary tales cluster.

Kellogg, James L. Shell-Fish Industries. (American Nature Series.) 8vo, pp. 561. Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

The people who delight in oysters and clams sometimes know very little about them. They are not familiar subjects of inquiry and investigation even to some naturalists, fresh-water savants, who recognize the trout and the bass but know or care little about the "salt, unplombed, estranging sea." Professor Kellogg's work is a fund of information for all classes of people. In it there is quite sufficient science, in the form of paragraphs concerning classification, anatomy, propagation, and geographical distribution. The structure of oysters, clams, and scallops, their life history as far as regards their habitat and growth, are clearly detailed. A rather dismal and discouraging chapter is that which relates how far these favorites of the epicure revenge themselves by becoming carriers of disease germs.

As a practical handbook to the man who is setting out as a cultivator and rearer of edible shellfish this work seems likely to be of much value. This value is increased by the illustrations including diagrams and maps. The cultivation of oysters in various countries is here dwelt upon and the result is extremely interesting. Naturalists will find many obscure facts in connection with these very retiring species of animated beings here recorded for the first time through the researches of the learned author of this book.

Ker, William Paton. Tennyson: The Leslie Stephen Lecture delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, on 11th November, 1909. 16mo, pp. 31. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 30 cents net.

King, Henry Churchill. The Ethics of Jesus. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Kirkham, Stanton Davis. Resources: An Interpretation of the Well-Rounded Life. 16mo, pp. 236. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Lasar, Charles A. Practical Hints for Art Students. 16mo, pp. 214. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 net.

Lee, Gerald Stanley. Inspired Millionaires. 8vo, pp. 308. Mount Northampton, Mass.: Mount Torry Press. $1.25.

The inspired millionaire is the man who has gained his million or millions by feats of genius. In this optimistic "interpretation of America" Mr. Lee considers millionaries, as some of them are and others might be, stable factors in the prosperity and advancement of our country. Why is this? Because they invent something which saves "every man on the planet several dollars a year." What do they invent? This is Mr. Lee's reply:

"There are several kinds of men with imagination in business.

"Those who invent trade-conveniences

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and economies, the creative merchants, brokers, storekeepers.

"Those who invent machines and whose imaginations play in the laws of physics.

"Those who invent new materials and whose imaginations play around the things that come out of the earth, the men who make new cmbinations of the elements, who are poets in chemistry, or botany, and mineralogy."

This last phrase is explained by a sentence following shortly after to the effect that Thoreau made the best lead pencil in the United States, but he could not sell it. The inspired millionaire "puts all the other men's imaginations together. He is the genius who assembles the disjected parts of prosperity's machinery." The sum of the author's work seems to be in the statement that monopoly is necessary in order that distributed advantage may be certain. This is implied in his axiomatic remark: "We have come to the parting of the ways. We are about to choose between the socialized millionaire and socialism." The work is a fresh, vigorous, and stimulating contribution to the thoughts of the day.

Lees, Frederick. (From the French of J. S. Lenôtre.) The Tribunal of the Terror. 8vo, pp. 291. J. B. Lippincott Company.

The wonderful and bloody tale of the French Revolution has been told in many tongues and in many versions from Lamartine to Carlyle. The rhetorical historian of the Girondists and the gloomy yet sympathetic musings of the Chelsea sage very largely deal with historical or biographic generalities. The details of history are, however, not the least important part of that which constitutes the delight and profit of retrospection. It was the great Descartes who remarked, "If historians neither change nor exaggerate things in order to render them more worthy of being read, they almost always omit the commonest and least noteworthy, with the result that the remainder do not appear in their true light." This reflection is well illustrated by the work before us. The writer has merely occupied himself in dwelling upon what was a detail in the Reign of Terror. He has absolutely been modest in the plan of his work, which is largely topographical. In giving a complete account of the Palais de Justice during the bloody days of the Revolution he has had recourse to many hitherto unexplored sources of information—such as legal depositions, architectural reports, the estimates of contractors, the bills of workmen and tradespeople. The result is a particularly circumstantial and vivid account of that revolutionary tribunal which was the theater of so many broken hearts and disappointed hopes. The illustrations of the volume are numerous and many of them will be new to the student of history. The work is excellent in manufacture and the translation is excellent.

Magie, David. Life of Garret Augustus Hobart, Twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 300. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

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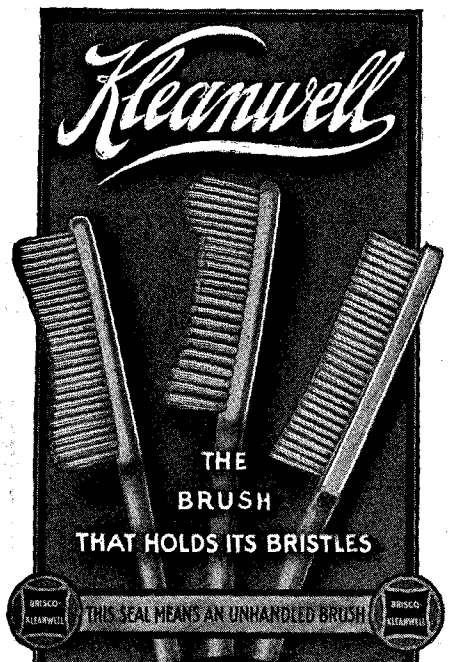

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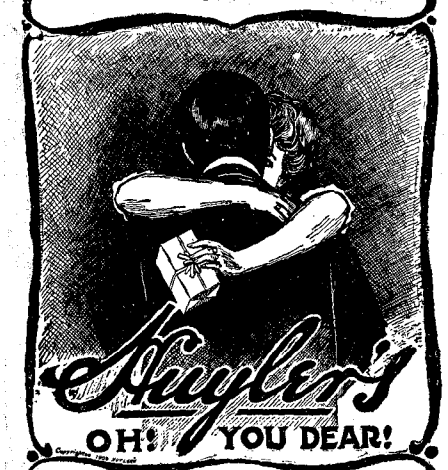

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Reinach, Salomon. Orpheus: A Universal History of Religions. 8vo, pp. 350. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A book of large literary and theological outlook and of calm and serious tone. All the important religions of the world are handled with clearness and completeness. While the author thinks that religion is merely the curious creation of human fancy and imagination, and this instinct for the supernatural should be controlled and directed by reason, there is nothing in his treatment of a vast and important theme which can wound the conscience of the devout Catholic or Protestant. He has produced one of the ablest and most exhaustive résumés of the subject which we have hitherto had occasion to study.

Rhodes, H. Henry. Where Men have Walked. A Story of the Lucayos. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 294. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

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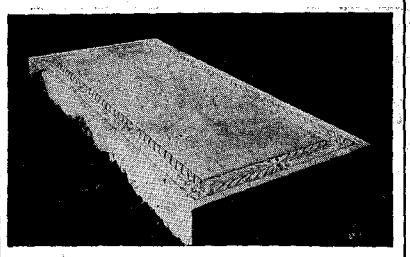

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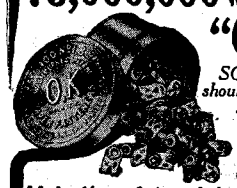

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VOTING IN FRANCE AND GERMANY

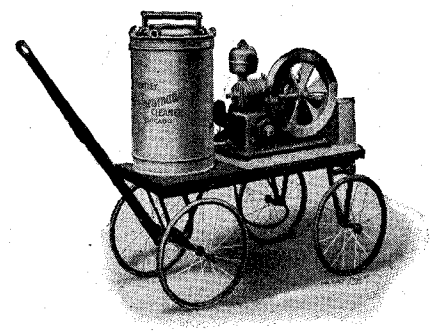
ALTHO the English papers have for the last few weeks found room for little besides their own politics and their own closely-contested elections, we find a writer in the London *Daily News* glancing across the channel at the election methods in France and Germany. While he admits that English contests are by no means dull, especially in these "Budget-cum-Suffragist days," yet they are unique, since they depend so little upon extraneous help for their appeal. The writer, Mr. W. R. Titterton, continues:

In France there are the gendarmes, nervous and wrathful, mustered in huge mounted battalions outside the door, and striding with clinking heel into your midst. You feel constantly that you are on the eve of a revolution, and so does fat little Jaures on the platform there, holding the vast hall with his lion's voice and magnificent gesture. And ten to one you do get a revolution when the meeting is out, for the gendarmes ride through you brutally, knocking down here and there a man and here a woman (the scoundrels!), and getting for their trouble a fierce roar of "As-sas-sins! Boo! Boo!" from the trampled crowd.

In Berlin the *Schutzmänner* are less nervous and more stately, and they bide their time. It is not the flat of their swords they will use if they draw them. They are not so picturesque as the French police, and they are so much colder, something else is needed to make the political meeting go. If you watch you will find out what the inspiration is; you will see the many-handed audience dive rhythmically under its chair and divulge a beer-jug. Even the *Shutzmann* in the corner, listening somberly for a hint of *Majestätsbeleidigung*, has his *Krug*. But the whole thing is a little sad-colored; it is obvious that the custom is imported with the beer from Bavaria.

Ah! Bavaria!—Munich—that is the place for election meetings. Here one calls no political assembly save in a vast beer-hall, where a band discourses sweet music in the intervals. Here are trestle tables scattered about, and your politicians grouped round them. The *Masskrug* has come out of its shy retirement, and glimmers in long rows of white and silver. Workmen fresh from the shop, business men fresh from the office, devour savory dishes of sausage and sauerkraut. The attendant damsels, the splendid *Münchner Kellnerinnen*, who have won Woman's Suffrage without the vote, pass and repass laden to the eyes, and heedless of the speeches. . . . . .

Berlin, of course, returns five Socialists out of a possible six, and used to send a round half dozen; and probably will repeat the record at the next election, when Munich, which is now half red, half black, half Socialist, half *Zentrum*, will show once more red from tip to toe. For the Socialist tide is rising—in the towns, that is, for the Bavarian peasant still plumps solidly for the black. The priest says in the pulpit which way he should vote, and the ballot paper is only a frivolous intermediary. Did I ever tell you what the peasant said to me up in the Bavarian mountains—



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sucking hard at his long pipe and puckering his mahogany face into a thousand wrinkles? "It's all very well for you people who live in towns and offices to vote Socialist and Liberal, but we peasants, who live by our crops, *have to vote for them that stand best with the Lord.*" Do you understand? If you don't vote for the Church, the Church won't pray for the rain! Political propaganda is very difficult in such soil.

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ENGLAND'S momentous political campaign, of which the recent elections were perhaps only an incident, was, it is said, largely brought about by one man, "around whose personality the whole battle rages." This man we read in an article in the Philadelphia *Public-Ledger*, is Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the framer of the "Budget." "His life has been one of storm," because "he is a fighter, a fighter who does not understand what is meant by the giving of quarter, and a politician who has not even a rudimentary idea of the meaning of compromise." He has been compared to ex-President Roosevelt, whose injunction, to "hit the line hard," he certainly follows. "He is a slugger who hits with all his might, but he fights as fairly as he fights tremendously." To quote more at length:

Lloyd-George is forty-six years old, and is already pointed to as a man destined to be Prime Minister of England. He is a Welshman not only by ancestry, but by character. He happened to be born in Manchester, but it was for that famous reason given by the Scottish schoolboy for the birthplace of Mary Queen of Scots —"Because her mither was stayin' there at the time." He was brought up in Wales, brought up in the cruelest and most grinding poverty, and he is that rare thing in politics, a son of the people who remembers his own early misery and stands by the poor. . . . . .

A little man is Lloyd-George, not only short but slim, with an insignificant mustache and a white face. But his eyes are so eloquent that they make amends for every defect in his appearance. His manner is cheery, frank, and democratic, and he is the most approachable man who ever held office in England. It is as much in these respects as any other that he resembles Roosevelt. . . . . .

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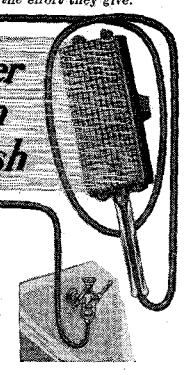

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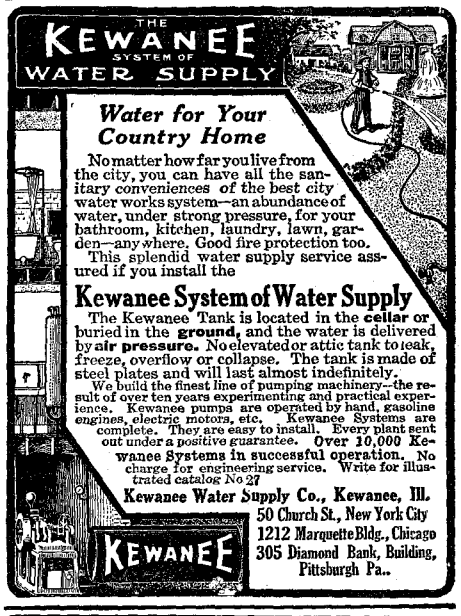

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The Kewanee Tank is located in the **cellar** or buried in the **ground,** and the water is delivered by **air pressure.** No elevated or attic tank to leak, freeze, overflow or collapse. The tank is made of steel plates and will last almost indefinitely.

We build the finest line of pumping machinery—the result of over ten years experimenting and practical experience. Kewanee pumps are operated by hand, gasoline engines, electric motors, etc. Kewanee Systems are complete. They are easy to install. Every plant sent out under a *positive guarantee.* **Over 10,000 Kewanee Systems in successful operation.** No charge for engineering service. Write for illustrated catalog No 27

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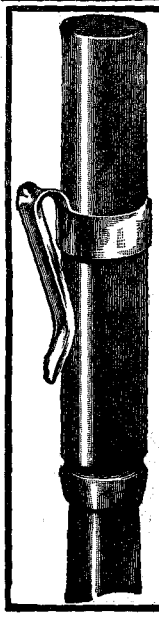

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It grips pocket firmly, insures safety of your pen. Lasts for years. Can you afford to be without one?

Made in several sizes

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English Slip-on Raincoat $7.50

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The ***Bestyette*** "Slip-On" is cut on full, ample lines—fits snug around the neck, drapes gracefully from the shoulders, weighs but 2 to 2½ lbs. Faultlessly tailored of rainproof "Besto" Cloth—the **improved** mackintosh fabric.

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"***Bestyette***" label appears in every genuine ***Bestyette*** "Slip-on." Insist on seeing it. Send for Free Booklet of ***Bestyette*** STYLES for the whole family.

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"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" Trade Mark Reg.
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you need a pair of **Brighton Garters.** Made of that soft, stretchy silk web that yields and clings as you move, yet never binds or chafes. Brighton Garters have grown more and more popular for 20 years—**now worn on 6,000,000 legs.**

Pioneer Suspenders for perfect shoulder balance, comfort in every motion. 50c everywhere, or we will mail them.

PIONEER SUSPENDER COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

dower has had the grip on the affections of the little principality that the radical Chancellor has. When the Education bill came up in 1902 Lloyd-George endeared himself to Wales all over again by the violent fight he made against it. He fought it both as a Welshman and as a Nonconformist.

It was through this combination of Welsh patriotism and Noncomformist militancy that he owed his election to Parliament. A law had been passed giving Noncomformists the privilege of burying their dead without Anglican rites in the parish churchyards. An old quarryman at Llanfrothen left instructions on his death-bed that he should be buried by the side of a beloved daughter.

The vicar was an irreconcilable who had been mortally outraged by the passage of the law, and since he could not exclude the quarryman's body from the churchyard he claimed the right to decide at what precise spot it should be buried. He insisted that the grave should be dug in the plot of ground set apart by local custom for the burial of suicides, and his order was carried out.

The indignant Nonconformist went to Lloyd-George, who was a young lawyer just building up a practise. He took command of the fight in the same thick-and-thin way in which he has fought every battle from that day to this. By his direction the villagers went to the graveyard and demanded admission. The vicar refused to give it to them. Then, still acting under Lloyd-George's instructions, they broke down the wall, dug up the body of the quarryman, and buried it by that of the daughter.

The vicar instituted action for trespass, and the villagers who had taken part in the raid on the graveyard were fined by the local magistrates. But Lloyd-George carried the fight up from court to court until it reached that of last resort, and Lord Coleridge handed down a decision upholding the legality of Lloyd-George's course.

This fight against clerical arrogance, and especially the red-hot way in which Lloyd-George made it, made him famous throughout Wales, and at the next by-election, which was for the Carnarvon Burgs, he was returned at the head of the poll.

From his entry into Parliament at the age of twenty-seven he became a marked figure, and his fights were all along the same lines. . . . . .

His warfare on the South African campaign made him, for a time, the most bitterly hated man in England. When he went on the stump in 1901 his meetings were broken up by mobs. On one occasion he was assaulted in the street and knocked down.

The climax was reached at Birmingham in December of that year. It was impossible for him to make himself heard, and he dictated his speech to two reporters. The mob was determined to kill him, and the police simply threw up their hands and told him that if he ventured outside the building they would be unable to protect him and his death was certain. Finally they put a policeman's uniform on him, and in that disguise he got out of the hall. The town hall was wrecked, the police assaulted, and one man was killed.

A few days later, at Bristol, it was neces-

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Among the millions of cigars sold there is so much *gross misrepresentation* about *Havana Tobacco* that we propose putting our pure Havana filled Santa Gloria *to test.*

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Ask your dealer for Santa Gloria. Ask about our standing in the tobacco world.

Or, send a dollar bill to us direct for box of 50, prepaid. State color wanted.

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50th Year—600 Employees

"Bristol"
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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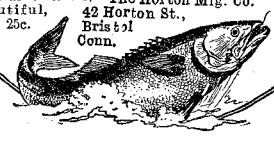
Going Fishing? Try a "BRISTOL." Expert anglers everywhere acknowledge its superiority. "My two 'BRISTOL' Rods are 12 years old but I can't wear them out," says a New England fisherman. Every "BRISTOL" Rod is **guaranteed for 3 years.** None genuine without the word "BRISTOL." Beautiful new catalog mailed on receipt of 5c or will be sent FREE including handy fish-hook disgorger, for the name of your local dealer in fishing tackle. Wyeth art calendar, beautiful, for 25c. **The Horton Mfg. Co.**
42 Horton St., Bristol Conn.



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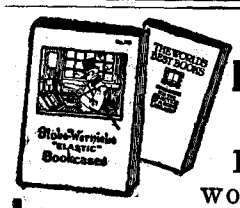

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Neatest and smallest. Cannot unfasten or slip.

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sary to throw up barricades around the place of meeting and to surround Lloyd-George with a body-guard consisting of husky members of the Irish National League. Lloyd-George went through these experiences with the same intrepidity that characterizes every act of his in life.

What carries conviction to his crowds is the surpassing confidence of the man in himself. Bumptiousness, his adversaries call it; but there is far more in it than that. It has been described as "a grand, unhesitating belief in his own ability." Without the ability to back it, Lloyd-George's manner would excite both antagonism and contempt. It does arouse antagonism, but no one can feel anything but respect for the character that is behind the self-assertion. The egotism of his manner is done away with by the reluctant admission that if it is egotism there is ground for it. His impatience with all who oppose his views is irritating, but it is the same contempt that made Karl Marx unpopular, and there have been few really great men free from it.

Indomitable, unquestioning self-confidence and irresistible pushfulness—these are the leading characteristics of David Lloyd-George. . . . . .

It was in 1907 that the man who had been knocked down in the street, smuggled out of Birmingham in disguise, and protected by barricades in Bristol, became the most popular man in the United Kingdom. The great railway strike, which would have paralyzed the business life of the whole country was about to begin. The resources of all the older statesmen proved inadequate. Lloyd-George invited the railway magnates to meet him in conference at the Board of Trade.

He was known as a radical, and it was figured out that the purpose of the conference was to be a demand on his part that the railroads acknowledge the trade-unions. The railroad leaders decided that they would meet him with a flat refusal. Had they done so the great strike would have been on the next day.

Lloyd-George met them, and before the conference had gone very far he suddenly drew from his pocket a complete plan, never heard of before, for the formation of a conciliation board for the entire British railroad system. The Speaker of the House of Commons and the Master of the Rolls were to appoint the arbitrators.

The railroad magnates were taken by surprize and outflanked. Lloyd-George was not bluffing. If they had refused his proposition he was thoroughly prepared to pass a bill which would have contained all the features of his proposed compromise, and if he had done so it would have made compulsory arbitration a feature of the English legislation. What the precedent would lead to, if such a bill were passed, no railroad man could say. Caught and helpless, they agreed to his terms, and the strike was averted.

For this the King desired to confer a title upon him, but Lloyd-George declined it.

Preposterous.—MISS ELDER—"The idea of his pretending that my hair was gray."

MISS PEPPERY—"Ridiculous!"

MISS ELDER—"Wasn't it, tho?"

MISS PEPPERY—"Yes, just as if you'd buy gray hair."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

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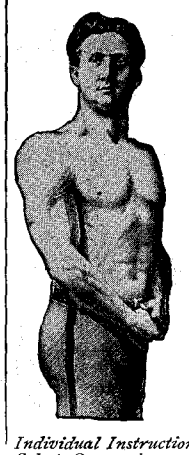

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IN ADDITION TO THIS

if you will send for one at once, I will make you a present of a **chart** which alone is worth more than what you pay for the **"STRONG ARM BOOK."** The **chart** shows my new method for building up a great **chest, heart** and **lungs.**

I WILL ALSO BE PLEASED

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Select Gymnasium
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Individual Instruction for Health and Strength at my Select Gymnasium or by mail. Particulars on request

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Guaranteed long clear Havana Filler, best quality, Sumatra wrapper, hand made, Londres 4½ inches
50 for $2.50. 100 for $5.00

Delivered upon receipt of price and you smoke ten and if not satisfied money refunded. No risk to try them. Register Currency.

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"Why not?"

"Them's the union's rules, and if I take less I lose my card."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

A Useful Science.—"What is geography?" asked the father who was testing his son's progress in study.

"Geography," replied little Jimmy Jiggs, "is what you put inside your trousers when you think you are going to get a whipping."—*Washington Star.*

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keep foods fresh—not merely cold—and do it with a smaller consumption of ice than any other refrigerator, because there is a continual circulation of clean, dry air in every part of the food chambers. The McCray is the most sanitary refrigerator made—the most economical—the easiest to keep clean.

Write for booklet to-day, and for any of the following catalogs that interest you: No. 87, Residence Refrigerators; No. 67, for Grocers; No. 59, for Meat Markets; No. 48, for Hotels, Clubs, Institutions, etc.; No. 72, for Flower Shops.

The McCray Refrigerator Co.
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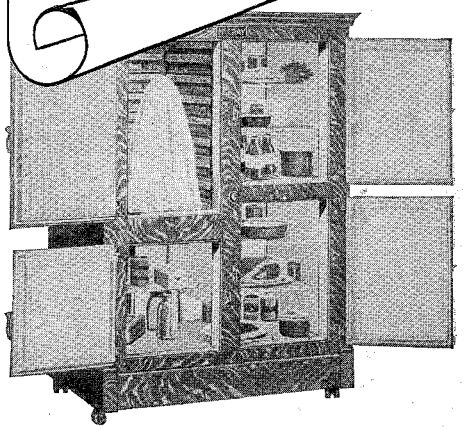

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An old gentleman recently remarked: "Twenty-five years ago paint never cracked or scaled. I've seen pure white lead paint wear ten years without a blemish."

That was before mixtures of chalk, clay, barytes, benzine and water began to pose as paint. Those days White Lead and Linseed Oil were applied straight, by practical painters.

Property owners can still be sure of reliable painting—you can still get the "good old-time paint," better now than ever. Many improvements have been made in White Lead manufacture. Today you have the celebrated

CARTER
Strictly Pure
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"The Lead With the Spread"

which represents the highest development in Pure White Lead production. Carter is the best of all white leads—the purest, most carefully and most scientifically made. Carter is several shades ***whiter*** than ordinary leads—makes brighter, more true and durable colors.

Carter never cracks or scales. It forms a tough, durable and elastic film. Wears down gradually—only years of wear will remove it.

Carter costs slightly more per pound than other leads, but when figured by years of satisfactory service and square yards of surface covered, is the most economical paint on the market. Your dealer can supply you with Carter—take no substitute.

Please send immediately for our valuable free book, "Pure Paint," which tells how to test paint for purity—how to choose a harmonious color scheme. With the book we send a set of modern and practical color plates showing how real houses look when properly painted.

Carter White Lead Co.
2067 So. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Factories: Chicago—Omaha (20)

"To Be Sure It's Pure, Look for CARTER on the Keg"

Which Iron Fence?

THE *advantages* of iron fence are self-evident. The *economy* of iron fence has been amply demonstrated. The question for you to decide is simply: "*Which* iron fence—*whose* make?" If you are seeking a lifetime-lasting fence of dependable material and superior construction, the *one right* answer (no matter what price you wish to pay) is:

STEWART Iron Fence

When you buy Stewart's, you are *sure* to get the highest-grade iron fence your money can buy—and the price is *rockbottom*. For 25 years this make has been the standard of quality. The Stewart Iron Fence Works is the largest in the world. Stewart's Iron Fence is in use throughout the entire Western Hemisphere. More of it is sold each year than of all other makes combined.

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THE STEWART IRON WORKS CO.
1709 Covington St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Special designs created for any purpose and to harmonize with any style of architecture desired.

The Tourist.—The tourist who had secured a guide within a few moments after his arrival in Rome spoke crisply to the man. "I've only got an hour or so to spare for Rome," he said, "and I want to see just two things—one's St. Peter's and the other is the Forum. Take me to them both as quick as you can."

The guide engaged a carriage, into which the tourist jumped, and after a few words from the guide to the driver, the equipage started off at a brisk rate. Suddenly it stopped, and the tourist ceased his fire of questions abruptly.

"Hop out," he said to his guide, urging him by a slight push. "Now which is this, the Forum or St. Peter's?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Nautical.—"I hear Jones the sea-captain is in hard luck. He married a girl and she ran away from him."

"Yes, he took her for a mate, but she was a skipper."—*Princeton Tiger.*

A Proposal.—LADY—"My cooking always tastes so good to *you*, and it never suits my husband at all."

BEGGAR—"Well, why don't you get a divorce and marry me?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

His Reading.—"Do you read all the books you buy?"

"No," answered Mr. Cumrox; "my leisure is used up in reading the advertisements that persuade me to buy them."—*Washington Star.*

Preparing.—STRANGER (to boy looking at the monkeys in the Zoo)—"Guess you're going to be a naturalist some day?"

BOY—"Nope. Cartoonist!"—*Puck.*

An Expensive Product.—CUSTOMER—"Mr. Wilfong, why do you charge such an enormous price for a pound and a half of veal chops?"

BUTCHER—"Mrs. Bartleson, think of the gallons and gallons of eight-cent milk it has taken to grow that calf."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Acrobatic Officials.—This beautiful gem appeared the other day as a head-line in the Chicago *Tribune*: "Make City Heads Toe Mark." What a somersault this must have been!—*The Standard.*

On the Instalment Plan.—"How much are eggs now?"

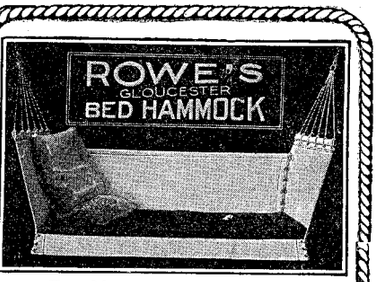
"Two dollars down, and a dollar a month until the dozen is paid for."—*Judge.*

Subtraction.—"Now, in order to subtract," the teacher explained, "things have always to be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take 3 apples from 4 pears, nor 6 horses from 9 dogs."

"Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take 4 quarts of milk from 3 cows?"—*Jewish Ledger.*

When the Good Man Dieth.—MURPHY—"Poor O'Reilly is dead. And a good old soul he was."

CASEY—"Yis, and a thoughtful wan, too. Shure, before he died he called all his creditors to him and told thim where they could borrow enough to cover what he owed thim."—*Brooklyn Life.*



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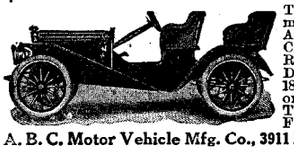

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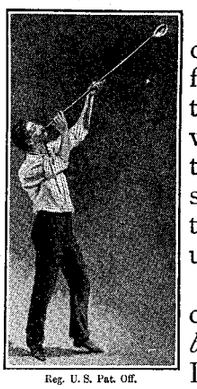

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Fashion Note.—"It says here that men are goin' ter wear clothes ter match th' hair, this winter."

"That's gon er make it kinder cold fur th' bald-headed fellers, ain't it?"—*Life.*

Pat's Preference.—IRISHMAN (after waiting at the theater entrance for a long time on a cold night)—"Shure it's meself wad sooner walk fifty miles than shtand five!"—*Punch.*

With the Simplifiers.—HANK STUBBS—"I never could see any sense in that expression, 'Six of one and half a dozen of the other.'"

BIJE MILLER—"How would you have it?"

HANK STUBBS—"Why, 'Six of each,' of course."—*Boston Herald.*

The Hamless Hamlet

To be or not to be—that is the question:
Whether 'tis better to suffer the relentless butchers
To outrageously deprive us of our fortune,
Or to take up arms against them and the meat trust,
And by opposing smash them? To diet, to eat
No more steaks, chops, or sausage, and so end
The heartache and the thousand natural shocks
The meat consumer's heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To diet—no meat,
No fowl! Perchance no fish; ah, there's the rub!
For if we have no meat, no bones to boil,
What friends may come and wish to stay to meal—
This possibility must give us pause.
There's the respect we owe to those
Who have a taste for sirloin or sweetbreads
That make calamity of so long life;
For who would bear the clips and bones they weigh,
The tainted ends for which they charge full price,
The butcher's wrong, the packer's contumely,
The pangs that bacon costs, and also ham,
The heavy price of chops, the lean ox-joint,
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he might feed on dandelion greens
Or fill his stomach with mock-turtle soup?
But there's the dread that if we cut out meat
The packers would go in for garden-truck,
And soak us as we ne'er were soaked before.
This lurking danger puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have
Than to fly to others that we know not of.
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A Natural Question.—"How long have you been married?"

"This time, or altogether?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Where he Drew the Line.—GREAT AUTHOR—"Did you tell that magazine editor that I was too busy to see him?"

BOY—"Yes, sir; but he says he can't understand it; that you have been writing for his magazine for years."

"Well, I may write for a magazine, but that's no reason why I have to associate with the editors of it."—*Life.*

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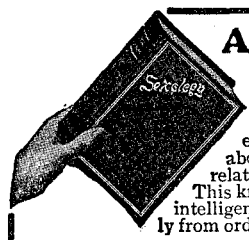

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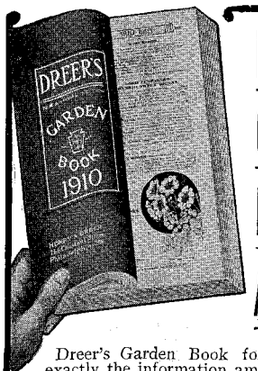

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 18.—A severe earthquake shock occurs in Crete.

February 19.—Count Udo von Stolberg-Wernigerode, President of the German Reichstag, dies in Berlin.

February 20.—Boutros Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, is assassinated.

February 21.—King Edward formally opens Parliament with the speech from the throne.

February 22.—An avalanche in Iceland kills 23 persons.

February 23.—Chinese troops occupy Lhasa, Tibet, the Dalai Lama fleeing to India.

The Nicaraguan Government announces a victory over the insurgent forces under General Chamorro.

February 24.—The first test vote in the new British Parliament is a victory for the Government, Austen Chamberlain's fiscal amendment to the speech from the throne being defeated by 31 votes.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 18.—The Administration Anti-injunction *Bill* is introduced in the House by Representative Moon.

February 21.—In a Senate debate, Senator Aldrich says that with proper business methods the annual expenses of the Government could be reduced $300,000,000.

February 22.—Attorney-General Wickersham makes a speech against monopoly.

February 24.—President Taft announces that the five measures which he considers should be passed at the present session of Congress in order to redeem party pledges are postal savings-banks, Interstate Commerce Law amendments, conservation, anti-injunction, and Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

Senator Heyburn introduces a bill in the Senate providing for an investigation of the "third degree."

GENERAL

February 17.—Sheriff Nellis of Cairo, Ill., resists a mob bent on lynching, his deputies killing one rioter, and wounding others.

February 18.—The grand jury of Hudson County, New Jersey, indicts the directors of the National Packing Company for conspiracy in raising the prices of foodstuffs.

February 19.—Employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company go on strike.

February 21.—The report of the New York State Primary Investigating Committee is published; it opposes direct nominations.

February 22.—President Taft speaks in New York City at the dinner of the New York Society of the Cincinnati.

The Democratic caucus in Mississippi nominates Leroy Percy for United States Senator, ex-Governor Vardaman being defeated after a deadlock lasting since January 4.

February 23.—The Pennsylvania State Constabulary are ordered to Philadelphia to preserve order during the car strike.

President Taft and Senator Lodge speak in Newark, N. J.

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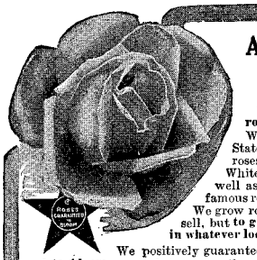

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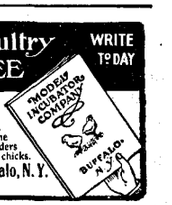

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"L. J. L.," New Orleans, La.—"Is the pronoun 'that' correctly used in the following sentence: 'A clear stream, that flashed in the sunshine and lingered in the shadows, made an ideal home for the trout'? Also is the punctuation correct?"

The relative pronoun "*that*" is correctly used in this sentence, as it introduces a restrictive clause—that is, a clause that explains or defines its antecedent as being restricted to some particular class, kind, or the like. This is in distinction to the pronoun "*which*," as the latter generally introduces a clause containing some new element of thought descriptive of the antecedent or an addition to the principal thought of the sentence.

Both commas should be omitted in the sentence submitted, according to the rule that "when the relative, with its clause, is restrictive, the comma is not used."

"G. L. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly let me know if there is such a word as 'uninquiring' in the English language, and, if so, whether it is proper to say, 'Uninquiring people can not expect to discover the laws that govern the nature of some things.'"

There is such a word, and it is to be found on page 1961, col. 1, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY. Its use is correct in the sentence submitted.

"J. E. C.," Charleston-Kanawha, W. Va.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word 'biograph.'"

The correct pronunciation of this word is bi'o-graf (i as in isle, o as in no, a as in at.)

"L. A. S.," Boulder, Col.—"There seems to be a tendency toward the use of small initial letters in such words as 'bay,' 'river,' 'city,' etc., when combined with a proper noun. Is there any authority for this?"

The following rulings and observations upon this matter appear in Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars": "When a common and a proper noun are associated merely to explain each other, it is in general sufficient, if the proper name begin with a capital, and the appellative, with a small letter; as, 'the Ohio river,' 'New York city,' etc. In phrases of this kind the common noun often has a capital, but it seldom absolutely requires it; and in general a small letter is more correct, except in some few instances in which the common noun is regarded as a permanent part of the name." If usage is to be considered, what is regarded as an exception by this grammarian would seem to be the general rule, as capitals are used most frequently, thus implying that the common noun becomes a part of the name.

"S. A. L.," New Bern, N. C.—"Kindly state which is the proper form of the word in phrase 'Agreeable to,' or 'Agreeably to.'"

The correct expression is "*Agreeably to*," as the adverbial form of the word meaning, "in accordance or conformity" should be used. The STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 43, col. 1, stigmatizes the use of the expression "agreeable to" as colloquial and hence not good English.

"R. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What is the correct meaning and use of the words 'melos,' 'helicopter,' and 'caduceus'?"

The term "melos" has recently been defined as "A continuous melodic outline in any single movement of a piece, unbroken by a full cadence. It was first used in this sense by Richard Wagner."

"Helicopter" is another new term, used in aeronautics, and applied to a flying-machine in which propellers are used to give the necessary power to rise.

The "caduceus" is the wand of Mercury, the messenger of the gods, and is commonly represented as a rod surmounted by wings and twined about with two serpents. An illustration of this may be noted on p. 1109, col. 2, of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

"R. A. L.," Williamsport, Pa.—"Which of the two forms of the verb in the following sentence is correct? 'I have not yet *gotten* (or *got*) the problem.'"

Either of these two forms is allowable for the past participle of the verb "get," but the STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers "got."

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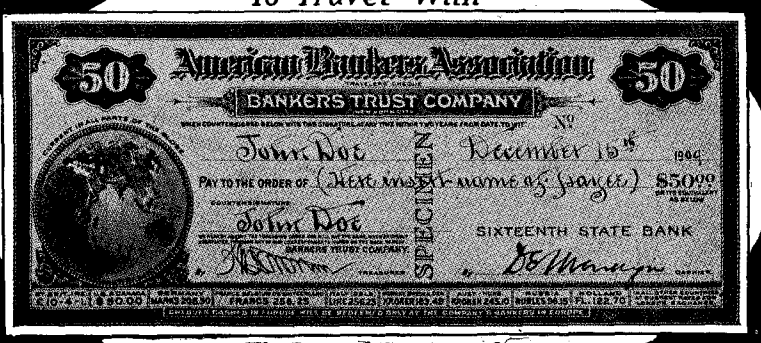

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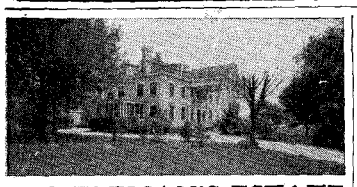

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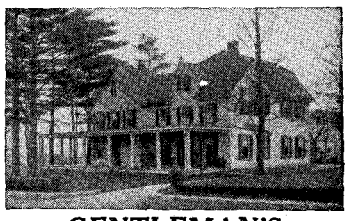

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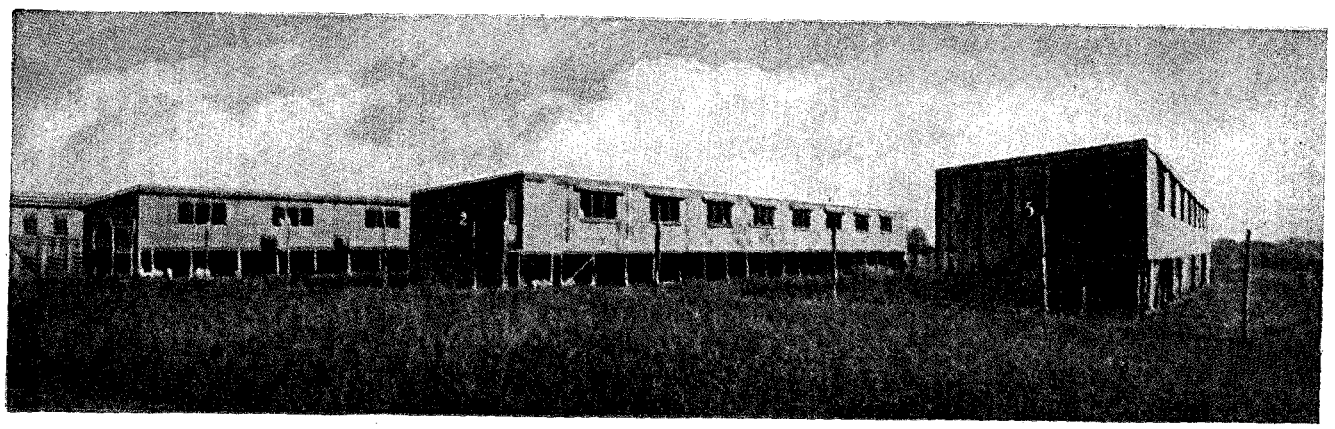

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CORNING EGG-BOOK

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